



4-1856

## Jacksonville Republican | April 1856

Jacksonville Republican (Jacksonville, Ala. : 1837-1895)

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APRIL





# THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY APRIL 1, 1866.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**FRANKLIN PIERCE,**  
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**BENJ. FITZPATRICK,**  
OF ALABAMA.

SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF A DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

**Democratic and Anti-Slavery**  
**Nothing Electoral Ticket.**

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

W. L. YANNEY, OF NEWBURY.

LEROY P. WALKER, OF MADISON.

FOR THE DISTRICTS.

1. A. B. MEEK, OF MOBILE.

2. JAMES L. PUGIL, OF BARBOUR.

3. EDWARD J. BACON, OF CHAMBERS.

4. JOHN G. BARR, OF TUSCALOOSA.

5. JOHN D. RATHBUN, OF BIRMINGHAM.

6. BENJ. G. YANNEY, OF CHAMBERS.

7. J. L. M. CURRY, OF TALLADEGA.

We are authorized to announce the

**Hon. Thomas A. Walker,** as a

candidate for re-election to the office of

Judge of the 5th Judicial Circuit.

**To the Voters of the 5th Judicial**

**Circuit of the State of**

**Alabama.**

I take this method of announcing my

self a candidate for Judge of the Circuit

Court at the approaching election.

Should I be so fortunate as to receive a

majority of your suffrages, I shall dis-

charge impartially the duties of the office

to the best of my ability.

Respectfully,  
**S. D. HALE.**

We are authorized to announce

**G. B. Douthitt,** as a candidate for

re-election to the office of Circuit Clerk for

Benton County.

We are authorized to announce

**Matthew Alexander** as a candidate

for Sheriff of Benton co., at the next elec-

tion.

We are authorized to announce

**James McCharg,** as a candidate for

Judge of Probate, for Benton County.

## BLANKS.

We are now prepared to furnish the

newly elected officers, with such blanks as

they may need, printed in the neatest

manner, on good paper, in forms pre-

scribed by the Code, and at cheaper rates

than heretofore offered.

From an experience of twenty years we

will be enabled to assort and proportion

the various kinds of Blanks as most fre-

quently used.

Those who cannot apply in person may

order by mail, as postage is about 5 cents

per quire.

## Liberal Proposition.

We now propose to all our subscribers,

who are in arrears for the present or any

number of years past, that if they will pay

up previous to the close of the ensuing

Spring term of our Circuit Court, that they

can do so at the rate of two dollars per

year. And all who subscribe within the

same time can do so at two dollars, pay-  
able within the year.

## Atlanta Medical College.

The second course of Lectures in this

flourishing Institute, located in the beauti-

ful and healthy city of Atlanta, will com-

mence on the first Monday of May next.

The Faculty of this College are men of the

first order of intellect, experience, and ex-

tensive attainments in the science of Medi-

cine. Two of them, Drs. Means and Bo-

ring, are known as such to many of the

citizens of our State, and the former, Dr.

Means, as Professor of Chemistry and Phar-

macy in the Medical College of Augusta.

From all we have learned from writers

favorable to this Institution, we feel satis-

fied that no expense or effort will be spared

to make it rank with the first of the kind

in the Union; and this, together with its

healthy and accessible location, economy

of expenditure and other advantages, en-

ables us most heartily to recommend it to

the patronage of young men seeking a fin-

ished medical education.

For further information see advertise-

ment, or address J. G. Westmoreland,  
Dean of the faculty.

**Jacksonville & Rome R. Road.**

We received the other day a letter from

Eugene Leflardy, Esq. Civil and

Topographical Engineer, Surveyor and

Architect, who was assistant Engineer in

the survey and location of the contempla-

ted Rail Road from this place to Rome,

and afterwards Chief Engineer, in the sur-

vey of the Dalton, Gadsden, and Jack-

sonville Rail Road. Mr. Leflardy is still a

resident of Rome, and is known to be one

of the most laborious, correct and scientifi-

cally Engineers in the southern country.

He makes of us some enquiries, and among

the number, whether we have lost hope of

building the Rail Road from this place to

Rome. We suppose we might answer cor-

rectly for ourselves and many others that

we have not; but it might be more diffi-

cult to answer at what time we hope to ac-

complish that desirable object. That the force

of circumstances will compel at some time

a connection at Rome or some other point

with the Georgia Road, there can be no

doubt; but the recent disappointment ex-

perienced by the friends of the Selma and

Tenn. River Rail Road, and the probable

delay of that work, will of course defer that

necessity. The friends of the Selma road

however, say that they are determined not

to relax in their efforts, nor to be thwarted

in the speedy accomplishment of their ob-

ject.

Mr. Leflardy says, that but for the East-

ern war, a million and a half of dollars

could have been procured from capitalists

of his acquaintance in Europe, for building

the road from Jacksonville to Dalton, or

some similar project. This fact he learned

by a correspondence with them; and as it

is now probable that this war will be speed-

ily brought to a close, efforts to procure

such assistance, if necessary, might be

hopefully renewed.

Mr. L. leans in his judgement to the

construction of a road from Jacksonville to

Rome and thence to Roscoe or Calhoun,

and says it would cost at least three times

as much to Dalton, and as he has surveyed

two routes and thoroughly reconnoitered

the whole country, we would rather depend

upon his judgement than any man living.

He expects to be in our place during the

present Spring, and we would advise com-

panies or individuals, desiring his assist-

ance as Engineer, Surveyor or Architect, to

avail themselves of the opportunity.

We invite particular attention to the

advertisement of Mr. A. R. Smith, giving

notice to his friends and customers of the

arrival of his Spring and Summer Stock of

staple and fancy Dry Goods. His stock

will be found large and more comprehen-

sive than usual, and no effort left unused

by him to accommodate, please and suit

his customers.

Those indebted to the firm of A. R. Smith

and Co., and A. R. Smith individually

would do well to heed the call for pay-

ment made in to-day's paper. Timely at-

tention will doubtless save cost.

There are 2717 Newspapers in the United

States, of this number 274 are daily—30

tri-weekly and 71 Semi-weekly. This is

a greater number by hundreds than in all

the balance of the world.

See the advertisement of Messrs. Jno.

D. Hoke & Bro. who are now receiving

their new and splendid Stock of Spring &

Summer Goods, such a fine variety, and

well selected Stock, has never before been

brought to this market. Their long experi-

ence and close application to business has

enabled them to furnish the citizens of this

place & vicinity with every article in their

line of business which they can possibly

need—give them a call, and they are sure

to please you, in price as well as goods.

The Rome Commercial Advertiser.—

This neat and interesting paper, edited and

published by Messrs. A. R. Smith & Co., has

been enlarged, and now ranks with the first

class papers in the southern country.

**Fire.**

We understand that the Saddle & Har-

ness establishment of Mr. Yoe situated on

the east side of the Square, accidentally

caught fire on Saturday night last; but for-

tunately no wind was stirring, and it was

soon quenched, with no damage except

one horse having his leg burnt off.

We invite the attention of the citizens

of Alexandria and vicinity to the advertise-

ment of Mr. R. M. Dickson, of that place,

who is now receiving his splendid assort-

ment of Spring and Summer Goods, of every

variety and texture that can enchant the

gaze and please the fancy. Give him a

call, and examine his Stock.

**M. W. Phillips,** the well known

southern planter and agricultural writer,

in speaking of the late severe winter, ex-

presses the opinion that it has frozen out

the yellow fever for the next 20 years—

The fever had began to spread to such

an extent as to commit great havoc on many

plantations.

Great apprehensions are felt and ex-

pressed of a destructive overflow of the

Mississippi this Spring. The vast accu-

mulations of snow toward the sources of its

principal tributaries, and continued rainy

season, already give indications of a great

overflow than has occurred for half a

century.

See advertisement of late receipt of

Groceries, Confectionaries, Liquors, Bacon,

Lard, &c., by Mr. B. C. George. Mr.

George has thus far made many friends as

a business man, by his correct mode of

business and polite and friendly bearing.

His business has increased rapidly and will

no doubt continue to prosper.

**School Superintendent.**

It is already known to our readers, that

among the alterations made in the public

school law, by the last Legislature, was one

substituting a County Superintendent for

Commissioners, to be elected by the people

on the 1st Monday of May next. This is

an important office, involving responsible

duties, and ought to be filled by a com-

petent, conscientious and honest man.

We are inclined to the opinion that Mr.

N. A. Davis, would serve it elected, and

therefore take the liberty to present his

name to the voters of the County. We are

satisfied that he is fully competent, and

would discharge the duties of the office

faithfully if elected; but as there is a con-

siderable amount of labor and responsibility

attached to the office, and moreover the

compensation dependent upon a contin-

gency, we do not suppose he would be

willing to enter the arena of an electioneer-

ing scramble for it; and we hope this will

not be required of any one who ever may

be selected by the people.

**President & Vice President.**

A letter from Washington, published in

the Philadelphia Argus, expresses the

opinion that the chances for the nomination

of Gen. Pierce are much better than for

Mr. Buchanan. The writer also speaks

as follows of Gov. Fitzpatrick:

"Gov. Fitzpatrick's chances for the Vice

Presidency are considered by the knowing

politicians as a 'leech' ahead' of all others.

He is an undivided State Rights Democrat

of the Jeffersonian school of politics, with

a private and political party clique, which

possessed of fine executive talents, well versed

in parliamentary tactics, and immensely

popular among his own people of every

shade of politics. He has been twice Gov-

ernor of Alabama, and has now entered

upon the second term of service in the Sen-

ate, where he is looked upon and esteemed

for those qualities of head and heart, which

beget a man to take part in the councils of

a great nation, or make him beloved in the

private and social circle. Combining in an

uncommon degree both tact and talent he never

allows his mind to be clouded in debate

by the sophistries attempted to be thrown

around a subject by an opponent, but with

a fixed purpose, thoroughly analyzes the

question, and when he arrives at his conclu-

sion they are so plain that the 'that runs

may read' and so great is the confidence

of Senators in him that it is seldom any

proposition he suggests to their considera-

tion, is not passed without debate."

**The Candidates for Probate**

Judge, gave Jacksonville a passing call

on last Saturday, "wanting votes" as it

was. It is unnecessary for us to record

what was said and done by them, as the

voters of Benton will have every oppor-

tunity to hear them, and judge for them-

selves. But we feel it our duty as well

as our pleasure to notice the remarks of

Gen. Earle, in reference to his proposed

trip to Kansas. For want of time and

opportunity, he did not enter into his

subject in detail, but seemed desirous











# Jacksonville

THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE.

Vol. 20.—No. 15.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY APRIL 8, 1856.

Whole No. 1009

**THE REPUBLICAN,**  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.  
A year in advance, or \$3 at the end of the year.  
To give notice of a wish to discontinue, the subscriber must send notice to the publisher.

**Advertisements.**  
For the first square of 12 lines or less, first insertion, and fifty cents per line for each subsequent insertion.  
For the first square of 12 lines or less, first insertion, and fifty cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

**CABIN PASSAGE.**  
To New York, by the *St. Louis*, on the 15th inst. Fare \$25.00. Cabin passage, \$5.00. St. Louis, Mo., to New York, by the *St. Louis*, on the 15th inst. Fare \$25.00. Cabin passage, \$5.00.

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## House and Furniture PAINTING.

THE citizens of Oxford and vicinity, and the public generally, are respectfully informed that the undersigned has commenced the above business in Oxford, Ala. He will be prepared to execute all orders for painting, in the neatest, most fashionable and approved style, and with the utmost promptitude. All OIL PAINTING warranted, and Oak Graining warranted to last as long as the natural wood. Persons in the country and adjoining villages, who may have jobs of painting, can have them promptly executed, by addressing a line to him at Oxford, Ala.

**Execute all Orders** for Painting, in the neatest, most fashionable and approved style, and with the utmost promptitude. All OIL PAINTING warranted, and Oak Graining warranted to last as long as the natural wood.

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## POETRY.

### LINES.

The Louisville Journal says, "We defy any tasteful lover of poetry to read the following lines without exclaiming—How beautiful!"

My soul thy sacred image keeps,  
My midnight dreams are all of thee;  
For nature then in silence sleeps,  
And silence broods o'er land and sea.

Oh, in that still, mysterious hour,  
How oft from waking dreams I start,  
To find thee, but a fancy flower,  
Thou cherest idyl of my heart.

Thou hast each thought and dream of mine,  
Hast thou one thought of mine?  
Forever thine my dreams will be,  
Whate'er may be my fortune here.

I ask not—I claim for thee;  
Only one boon, a gentle tear;  
May I be blest to see thee here,  
Play brightly from thy happy heart.

And may the beams of peace and love  
Ne'er from thy glowing soul depart;  
For ever thine my dreams are still,  
Hast thou one thought of mine?

My joys like summer birds may fly,  
My hopes like summer blooms depart,  
But thou art one flower that cannot die,  
Thy holy memory in my heart;

No dew-drops on my cheek may fall,  
No sunlight to my leaves be given,  
But I will live and flourish still,  
As deathless as a thing of heaven.

My soul greets thee, unasked, unsought,  
Hast thou for me one thought of mine?  
Farewell! farewell! my far-off friend!  
Between waves and plains extol,  
And mountains in the sunlight glow;  
The wind that breathes upon my brow,  
Is not the wind that breathes on mine,  
The stars that shine upon my face,  
Are not the stars that shine on mine;  
But memory's spell is with me yet—  
Canst thou the holy part forget!

The bitter tears that thou and I  
May shed when parted, and I bow,  
Exhaled into the morning dew,  
May meet and mingle in the cloud;  
And thus, my much-loved friend, though we  
Far apart must live and move,  
Our souls when God shall set them free,  
Can mingle in the world of love.

This was an ecstasy to me—  
Say—wouldst thou be a joy to thee?

[From the Central Alabamian.]  
D. E. GRACE.

Dear Sir—In the Central Alabamian of the 17th March which was only handed to me a few days since, you notice my public address at Elberton, and without having heard me, except as you say, a few minutes at the close of my address, you condemn me for delivering public addresses, which you call "electioneering," and say it is the first instance of the kind you have given of since the election of justice was given to the people.

If you had done me the honor to hear all I had to say, you would have heard of at least two other instances in Alabama. In the 4th and 7th circuits I believe all the candidates made public addresses—I know it was so in the 7th circuit, for I heard the addresses.

But this I admit would not make it right if it were wrong in itself; nor would it not having been done heretofore, make it wrong if it is right in itself; especially when the practice of electing judges by the people is of so recent adoption as that it can hardly be said that any practice has been established, or any course is "usual or unusual."

It seems to me that the proper inquiry is not whether it is usual or unusual—but is it less objectionable than any other course likely to be adopted, and, to my mind, it is less objectionable, for a candidate for office, to say out what he has to say, where all can hear him, than to be writing private letters all over the Circuit, as both my distinguished opponents have done without being considered by the people as taking more by the coat-tail, leading them to regard a corner and possibly saying one thing to one man, and another thing to another.

Judge Peck and Col. Mould have both advertised in every paper in the circuit that they are candidates for the Judgeship—they have both written letters all over the circuit on the same subject, and have both spoken privately of their political opinions and associations with reference to this election, as well, before I was a candidate as since, and to the same effect. I cannot see why this is not as much "electioneering" and as objectionable as the course pursued by me. It seems to me if any thing is to be said on this subject it should be said publicly.

Openness, and candor, and frankness and manliness, all seem to me to require that a man should say out what he has to say, so as all can hear him, and all can know whether he says the same thing to all. If a man has nothing to say he may say nothing; or if he knows that his principles or his positions or his associations will not bear public investigation, he may be expected to keep silent or talk privately. But one who has nothing to hide, may well speak out.

The policy of hiding out, is one of the most dangerous features of the Know Nothing organization, and I am therefore not surprised that the members of that order should condemn me so harshly, or should be so solicitous that there should be no public discussions in this canvass. It has ever been their policy to do their work away from the public eye, and it is not to be wondered at that they still desire to adhere to that policy. They tell me that they ruin me to make public addresses, and some of them seem very much distressed that I should persist in ruining myself by this means, in a circuit where they say they have a majority of nine hundred against me. But it looks a little strange that they should be so solicitous that I should not ruin myself where they are trying so hard to ruin me. I appreciate very fully the solicitude of such friends, but they must excuse me for acting from my own convictions of right. I will try at least not to ruin the cause, and if I am sacrificed it can't make very much difference. But I confess I have no fear on this score.

You say "it is a great evil for those who duty it is to administer the laws, to feel that they are indebted to the people for their office by their perquisites," and certainly if party claims were the only claims a candidate had to the office the evil would be great, and would equally apply to any office, judicial or executive. But in this canvass you admit that all the candidates have every necessary qualification, and if qualifications, including of course integrity and a proper knowledge of the law are equal, then I know no reason why a candidate's political opinions should not be considered in determining for whom we should cast our votes. But whether they should be considered or not, it is very certain they will be considered by what you term "Col. Mould's Party," and I cannot consent that they shall be made operative against me in secret, without at least attempting openly on my part to meet such opposition. It is hardly fair that in Jefferson County, where there is a Democratic majority of three hundred the people should be asked to vote for "personal preference," who admit Col. Mould does, that he still belongs to what every Democrat believes to be a dangerous organization whilst in the counties where "his party" are supposed to be in the majority, party influences are to be brought to bear in his favor. The Democratic Party of Jefferson County have been elected in this way I think about as long as they will consent to be. By this or some other means I believe the country has the law of the land, and I have been a large number of men opposed to the Democratic Party. This may be right, if the Democratic Party has no men competent to fill those offices, or if they attach so little importance to their principles as not to care whether they are carried out or not. But it would be difficult to account for it upon any other hypothesis.

Yours truly,  
D. E. GRACE.

[From the Central Alabamian.]  
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It seems to me that the proper inquiry is not whether it is usual or unusual—but is it less objectionable than any other course likely to be adopted, and, to my mind, it is less objectionable, for a candidate for office, to say out what he has to say, where all can hear him, than to be writing private letters all over the Circuit, as both my distinguished opponents have done without being considered by the people as taking more by the coat-tail, leading them to regard a corner and possibly saying one thing to one man, and another thing to another.

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## POETRY.

### LINES.

The Louisville Journal says, "We defy any tasteful lover of poetry to read the following lines without exclaiming—How beautiful!"

My soul thy sacred image keeps,  
My midnight dreams are all of thee;  
For nature then in silence sleeps,  
And silence broods o'er land and sea.

Oh, in that still, mysterious hour,  
How oft from waking dreams I start,  
To find thee, but a fancy flower,  
Thou cherest idyl of my heart.

Thou hast each thought and dream of mine,  
Hast thou one thought of mine?  
Forever thine my dreams will be,  
Whate'er may be my fortune here.

I ask not—I claim for thee;  
Only one boon, a gentle tear;  
May I be blest to see thee here,  
Play brightly from thy happy heart.

And may the beams of peace and love  
Ne'er from thy glowing soul depart;  
For ever thine my dreams are still,  
Hast thou one thought of mine?

My joys like summer birds may fly,  
My hopes like summer blooms depart,  
But thou art one flower that cannot die,  
Thy holy memory in my heart;

No dew-drops on my cheek may fall,  
No sunlight to my leaves be given,  
But I will live and flourish still,  
As deathless as a thing of heaven.

My soul greets thee, unasked, unsought,  
Hast thou for me one thought of mine?  
Farewell! farewell! my far-off friend!  
Between waves and plains extol,  
And mountains in the sunlight glow;  
The wind that breathes upon my brow,  
Is not the wind that breathes on mine,  
The stars that shine upon my face,  
Are not the stars that shine on mine;  
But memory's spell is with me yet—  
Canst thou the holy part forget!

The bitter tears that thou and I  
May shed when parted, and I bow,  
Exhaled into the morning dew,  
May meet and mingle in the cloud;  
And thus, my much-loved friend, though we  
Far apart must live and move,  
Our souls when God shall set them free,  
Can mingle in the world of love.

This was an ecstasy to me—  
Say—wouldst thou be a joy to thee?

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**Joseph Kahn & Bro.**  
We have heretofore mentioned the fact that Kahn & Bro. were receiving and opening a large and fine stock of seasonable and fashionable goods than ever before. They claim peculiar advantages, from an extensive acquaintance in New York, and a long continuance in market, for the purchase of goods, remarkably cheap, and they who buy cheap can sell cheap. Give them a call and examine for yourselves, and we think you can assure us that both in quality and price of goods.

**Democratic and Anti-Slavery Ticket.**  
FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.  
W. L. YANCEY, OF MONTGOMERY.  
LEROY P. WALKER, OF MADISON.  
FOR THE DISTRICTS.  
1. A. B. MEEK, OF MONROE.  
2. JAMES L. PUGH, OF BARBOUR.  
3. EDWARD J. BACON, OF CHAMBERS.  
4. JOHN G. BARR, OF TUSCALOOSA.  
5. JOHN D. RATHER, OF MORGAN.  
6. BENJ. C. YANCEY, OF CHEROKEE.  
7. J. L. M. CURRY, OF TALLADEGA.

We are authorized to announce that **Mon. Thomas A. Walker**, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Judge of the 5th Judicial Circuit.

**To the Voters of the fifth Judicial Circuit of the State of Alabama.**  
I take this method of announcing myself a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court at the approaching election. Should I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your suffrages, I shall discharge impartially the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

Respectfully,  
**S. D. HALE.**

We are authorized to announce **G. B. Douthit**, as a candidate for re-election for the office of Circuit Clerk for Benton County.

We are authorized to announce **Matthew Alexander** as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton Co., at the next election.

We are authorized to announce **James Meharg**, as a candidate for Judge of Probate, for Benton County.

We are authorized to announce **Jesse W. Bryan, Esq.**, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Tax Assessor of Benton County.

To G. B. Douthit Esq. Clerk of the Circuit Court of Benton Co. Ala.  
As one of the Tax payers of Benton County would like to be informed whether the owners of Truss Van Frank and Jerry tried and convicted of Manslaughter at the last term of the Circuit Court have made a motion to retax the cost incurred at Spring term 1855, when the said negroes were convicted of murder in order to make the County pay the cost.

A TAX PAYER.

**Liberal Proposition.**  
We now propose to all our subscribers, who are in arrears for the present or any number of years past, that if they will pay previous to the close of the ensuing spring term of our Circuit Court, that they can do so at the rate of two dollars per year. And all who subscribe within the same time can do so at two dollars, payable within the year.

**DeKalb Court, Kansas, &c.**  
We were present a few days, at the last term of the Circuit Court of DeKalb county, after an absence of several years, and had the pleasure of meeting with many old friends and acquaintances. Hon. John E. Moore was the presiding Judge. There was not much business, on the civil or criminal docket, which we believe is about as good an evidence as any other of the improving condition of a country. There was about the usual number of Lawyers of DeKalb and adjoining Counties in attendance; but we shall not occupy room to name them here, for Lawyers generally manage to make themselves conspicuous enough without the help of Editors.

On Wednesday at mid-day adjournment, Col. W. P. Davis of this County, addressed the people, in favor of a Convention to revise and amend the State Constitution. We were detained at the tavern on business so long that we did not get to hear him, but we were informed that his views were well received by the mass of the people. When we arrived at the Court house, Gen. R. G. Earle, was addressing a large and attentive crowd on the subject of Kansas, and southern rights and internally. He made an earnest, fervent appeal to their patriotism and devotion to the of the south, and the duty of energetic order to make I although there is interest felt on the part of DeKalb Co.

yet we nevertheless succeeded in awakening more than previously existed.

After Gen. E. concluded, T. B. Cooper, Esq. of Cherokee, rose to explain some allusions to himself in Gen. E's speech. He declared himself in favor of Kansas emigration, and all laudable and proper efforts to make Kansas a slave State. He defined for himself in the outset, very excellent democratic State rights doctrine, on this and other subjects but before he got through, it seemed he could not resist the temptation of sliding into the old whig channel, and venting some coarse and abuse upon Mr. Douglas and other democratic statesmen. This turn to his speech seemed to us more the effect of long habit which appears to have become almost "second nature" to him, than any other cause. He reminded us of the man who made his pig pen out of rails so crooked, that every time his pig got out it found itself in again. His heart we believe is right, but his head has been crooked so long, that it will take time to get it straight.

We copy the letter of B. T. Poir, Esq. a candidate for Judge of the 3rd Judicial Circuit, from the Central Alabamian, published at Elyton. We are glad to see him making the fight for democracy, as it ought to be done, openly and aboveboard, against the secret machinations of Know-nothingism. We hope he will be elected, for we know he is well qualified, and we believe he will make a faithful and upright officer.

**Joseph Kahn & Bro.**  
We have heretofore mentioned the fact that Kahn & Bro. were receiving and opening a large and fine stock of seasonable and fashionable goods than ever before. They claim peculiar advantages, from an extensive acquaintance in New York, and a long continuance in market, for the purchase of goods, remarkably cheap, and they who buy cheap can sell cheap. Give them a call and examine for yourselves, and we think you can assure us that both in quality and price of goods.

**Stipes & Rowland.**  
We invite particular attention to the advertisement of the above named firm who have just received a splendid, extensive and beautiful stock of fashionable Spring and Summer Goods. The established reputation of this firm, for taste and judgement, in the selection of Goods, accommodating disposition and rectitude in their manner of transacting business, renders it unnecessary for us to do more than to recommend all who wish to purchase durable, neat and fashionable goods on reasonable terms, to give them a call.

**Words are only words.**  
We have now heard, says the New York Express, from all parts of the Union, upon the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson, "and we say, that no nominations were ever more cheerfully acquiesced in, except that of Henry Clay in 1844." The idea intended to be conveyed no doubt is, that the nomination of these gentlemen, by the Philadelphia Convention, is universally as well as "cheerfully" acquiesced in, but they take care not to say so, for the falsehood of such an assertion would be too glaring. The nomination may be cheerfully enough acquiesced in by the few who do so; but it is notoriously true, that a large number of Whig and Know-nothing papers, and leading politicians, refuse to acquiesce in the nomination at all. We verily believe there never has been less unanimity in the whig party on any previous occasion, and would not be surprised to see another nomination made. But should Messrs. Fillmore & Donelson continue to be the candidates of the Whig and Know-nothing party, we hope that those who now so "cheerfully" acquiesce in their nomination, will with equal cheerfulness acquiesce in the inevitable and overwhelming defeat that awaits them.

**WAR DECLARED.**  
War has been declared by the government of Costa Rica and allies, against Gen. Walker's government of Nicaragua, to which he has promptly responded.

Two errors were made by our correspondent last week, in the questions propounded to the Circuit Clerk. The first was the omission of the name of Frank, and the 2nd, the use of the word "whether" in place of "when" said. We publish it to-day corrected.

Editor of the "Republican."  
In answer to questions propounded to me last week in your paper by a Tax Payer: I would state, that there has been an application filed by the Attorney, on the part of the Defendants in the case referred to, the State vs. Trussan & Jerry to retax costs.

I will further say to A Tax Payer, that the papers & records in my office are open to inspection at all times FREE OF CHARGE.  
G. B. DOUTHIT.

April 8th, 1856.

**Circuit Court.**  
Our Circuit Court commenced on last Monday morning, Hon. T. A. Walker, of Benton, presiding, as required by an act of the last Legislature. Judge W. is winning "golden opinions" in Clarke, and we regret that the new law will keep him from us so long a time. The business of the Court is progressing finely.

J. J. Barclay, Esq., of Monroe, represents the State in the absence of the Solicitor. The cause of the State will not suffer in his charge. Clarke County Democrat.

**For the Republican.**  
TRUTH is an inverted ray of living and indestructible light. It has its point on earth, its base is the throne of God. Let all the wicked of earth combine to avouch a lie, or to smother, twist or pervert the truth; and just when they think they have accomplished their work, God protrudes himself on them and enquires "how many do you count me for in the enumeration?"

Every truth has just so much of the divine essence in it, as to be able to uproot, tear asunder, break to pieces, confute, abash, and totally overthrow every opposing element; either of equivocation, sophistry, or downright prevarication.

Truth delights in the blaze of the meridian orb; for she is equal in majesty and glory with him, and can borrow no refuge from him; but greeteth him as her co-equal. Error and falsehood reproach the sickly glare of a waxen taper, and more than whispers, "my slippery footsteps are safest in the dark."

One single tremulous female, pinnated upon and mitered with truth, has no need to fear a conflict with a congregation, a nation, or the united world, advocating the opposite or antagonistic, for the eternal throne would be her sure support.

Think you not that God has equal discernment with earthly potentates, and who of all of them would desert the foundation and prop of his throne. No, verily, he will not desert, but he will maintain truth while he maintains his throne; for his throne is established upon it. When the eternal throne is destroyed, then truth will lack an advocate, not before. But God is immutable, without beginning of days or end of time. He is from everlasting to everlasting, & his throne endureth through the rolling ages of an endless eternity. When the purest gold, the most precious diamond will be mouldered into dust, his throne will be increasing in refugence and glory, and no liar, or false accuser, or prevaricator, or whatsoever maketh or insinuateth a lie can abide his presence.

**LOVER OF TRUTH.**

**FATHER FROM EUROPE.**  
ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.  
The steamer Atlantic has arrived at New York bringing four days later news from Europe.  
**Liverpool Market.**  
Liverpool, March 19.—Cotton.—The market is dull and prices easier, though not lower. Sales of the three days 20,000 bales.  
Trade in Manchester is firm.

**Peace.**  
Peace is virtually concluded, and only awaiting the Prussian Ambassador to sign the Protocol.  
Eugenie, the Empress of France, gave birth to a son.

**Additional by the Canada.**  
HALIFAX, N. S., March 28.—It is stated that orders have been sent to the British squadron in the Baltic not to engage in any further hostilities. The Austrian army has been further reduced.

A dispatch from Berlin, says that Count Orloff had made known at St. Petersburg that the fifth point in the negotiations had been arranged, and that assurances of peace were generally credited.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that Russia has agreed through her Minister to the conference at Paris, to a neutralization of the navigation of the Black Sea, and to the dismantling of the fortresses now being constructed at Bomarsund.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times says that an American commercial company is about to be formed for the purpose of promoting direct trade between America and Austria, and importing cotton and other products. He also intimates that a commercial treaty will be concluded shortly between the two governments.

**THE NON ARRIVAL OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER.**  
New Orleans, March 20.—The steamer DANIEL WEBSTER, due at this port on Monday last, has not arrived, and it is believed she has been seized by Gen. Walker, at Nicaragua. There is much excitement in consequence.

**The Market—March 31.**  
COTTON.—The transactions to-day reached upwards of 1700 bales, at full range of prices. The sales comprise 14 bales at 8 1/2; 1 at 9; 53 at 9 1/2; 175 at 9 3/4; 325 at 9 3/4; 87 at 9 3/4; 224 at 10; 100 at 10 1/4; 29 at 10 1/4; 14 at 10 3/4; 98 at 10 3/4; 412 at 10 3/4; 109 at 10 3/4, and 124 bales at 11c.

**From Washington.**  
Interview of Commodore Vanderbilt with the President.—Kansas affairs, &c.  
Washington, March 21.—Com. Vanderbilt, accompanied by Gen. Webb, called on the President to-day, and had a lengthy interview about his Nicaragua difficulties, but failed to obtain any sympathy. The President saw no grounds for national interference. Mr. Morgan is charged with creating the trouble.

The capture of the "carpenter's tools" in Missouri, has created quite an excitement in official circles here. President Pierce announces freely his determination to execute the laws, and condemns the want of energy in Governor Shannon.

**Small Pox.**  
This pestiferous disease, which has not unfrequently spread gloomy forebodings and dread alarm in those communities where it shows its frightful mein, is now with mysterious velocity and noxious influence spreading in various parts of Upper Georgia and Tennessee.

We are credibly informed that there are a large number of cases in Chattanooga, and it is by no means improbable that it will find its way to our very midst. This should produce no unnecessary fright; but it should arouse all heads of families to see to it that every member of their household, white and black, is vaccinated. This when fairly tested, has never failed to prevent anything like a malignant form of the Small Pox. Will not our good citizens wake up to a matter so important, and take "the ounce of preventive" while yet there is time and opportunity?

**Rome Courier.**  
**The Vice Presidency.**  
We place to-day at the head of our editorial columns the name of BENJAMIN FRITZPATRICK as a candidate for Vice President of the United States. We have delayed this indication of our choice because we preferred ascertaining the wishes of the Democracy of the State, to urging upon them the selection of our own favorite for that position. But having received solicitations from every portion of the State—having been anticipated by a number of letters, and his name now having become prominent elsewhere as a candidate, we would be unjust to ourselves, and to him as a friend and neighbor, to hesitate in declaring our preference for him above all others.

It seems that the South has almost universally consented that the President shall be from the North. We concur in it, both as an act of policy and as a measure of justice to the Northern Democracy, which has so steadfastly adhered to the terms of our constitutional compact; and we will cheerfully sustain any of the distinguished gentlemen who are named, and who reach the requirements of the genuine Democracy of the country. But we claim the second place on the ticket as a tribute due from her sister States to Alabama, where the Democratic banner has never been tarnished by defeat, and for the Hon. BENJ. FRITZPATRICK, who has mainly contributed to this result. His prudence in council, his resolution in conduct, his freedom from all extremes, his constant devotion to its principles, and his sagacity in directing its policy, have effected more to consolidate the party in this State, and give it strength and efficiency, than the speeches or labors of any one now living.

We intend to write no eulogy upon him. He needs no other than the fact which his name excites amongst our opponents—their ceaseless and systematic efforts to depreciate him, and the Democratic of Southern States, have repeatedly conferred upon him. We present his name, therefore, to the country as a Democrat without reproach—who has been tried and found wanting upon no occasion, and in no position which has been assigned him.

**Adv. and Gaz.**  
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If there is any truth in the assertion that we ought, as a nation, to give the preference to domestic manufactures, the fact is equally true with regard to the community; both are sustained by the same arguments. If a merchant would have around him substantial customers, let him by every means in his power support the mechanics of his village, and as they become more wealthy, their custom will increase, especially in those articles on which he makes the greatest profits, for it is undeniable, that as men become more wealthy they also become more luxurious, and no merchant will deny that articles of luxury always afford the greatest profits. The habit of importing large quantities of cheap and half made articles of competition with our village mechanics, is short sighted and wrong, both as regards the mechanic and consumer; and if the merchant would look further into the operation of things, he would find that he crossed the path of his own interest by doing so. Let the merchant bring his capital to his own door, and he, perhaps, may better understand it; suppose that every individual who possesses the means, and who uses in his family four or five hundred dollars worth of goods per annum, should instead of buying of him at retail, go to some city wholesale establishment and purchase his year's supply—would he not be in bitterness of mind such an illiberal course, and would he not say to him with truth, that he was warring against his own interest, by destroying the business of his town and giving it to another; and that his little ones would react upon him in double fold by the decrease of his property and business? So, in the case above instanced, could the mechanic say the same to the merchant. We say, then, let all classes support each other, and by mutual exchanges keep that wealth at home, which, if unnecessarily expended abroad, tend to destroy the business of your neighborhood, and which in turn destroys your own.

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Provided, The regulations and ordinances of this ordinance shall be subject to the approval of the Mayor, who shall be found at their residence, or directly on the route to and from the same.

20th. Be it further ordained, That if it shall be the duty of the Town Marshal to correct all slaves who shall be guilty of any improper conduct, such as fighting, playing marbles, or any other idle or dissipated amusement, on the Sabbath day, such as more than twenty lashes.

21st. Be it further ordained, That any free person of color shall be permitted to remain in his house, or on his premises, or shall sell to











Jan'y. 4. 1856.—ly.

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the battles of the world in 1855.



# THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1856.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**FRANKLIN PIERCE,**  
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,  
**BENJ. FITZPATRICK,**  
OF ALABAMA.

SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF A DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

**Democratic and Anti-Slavery**  
**Nothing Electoral Ticket.**

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE,  
W. T. LANEY, OF MONTGOMERY,  
BENJ. WALKER, OF MADISON.

FOR THE DISTRICTS,  
1. A. B. MEEK, OF MOBILE.  
2. JAMES L. PUGH, OF BARBOUR.

3. EDWARD J. BACON, OF CHAMBERS.  
4. JOHN G. BARR, OF TUSCALOOSA.

5. JOHN D. BARTON, OF MONROE.  
6. BENJ. C. YANCY, OF CHEROKEE.

7. J. L. M. CURRY, OF TALLADEGA.

We are authorized to announce the Hon. Thomas A. Walker, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Judge of the 5th Judicial Circuit.

To the Voters of the 5th Judicial Circuit of the State of Alabama.

I take this method of announcing myself a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court at the approaching election.

Should I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your suffrages, I shall discharge impartially the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

Respectfully,  
S. D. HALE.

We are authorized to announce G. B. Douthett, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Circuit Clerk for Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Matthew Alexander as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton Co., at the next election.

We are authorized to announce James Mahary, as a candidate for Judge of Probate, for Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Jesse W. Bryan, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Tax Assessor of Benton County.

Don't Forget our proposition to receive subscription dues, at two dollars per year up to the close of the ensuing circuit court, and to receive new subscribers at two dollars payable by the end of the year.

**Liberal Proposition.**

We now propose to all our subscribers, who are in arrears for the present or any number of years past, that if they will pay up previous to the close of the ensuing Spring term of our Circuit Court, that they can do so at the rate of two dollars per year. And all who subscribe within the same time can do so at two dollars, payable within the year.

**BLANKS.**

We are now prepared to furnish the newly elected officers, with such blanks as they may need, printed in the neatest manner, on good paper, in forms prescribed by the Code, and at cheaper rates than heretofore offered.

From an experience of twenty years we will be enabled to assort and proportion the various kinds of Blanks as most frequently used.

Those who cannot apply in person may order by mail, as postage is about 5 cents per quire.

**Peace.**—The latest foreign news contain accounts of the conclusion of peace between Russia and the Allies, though the terms of the treaty will not be published to the world for about a month yet. The announcement was received in London and Paris with great joy, and the event celebrated by illuminations, firing of artillery and ringing of bells. Cotton has further advanced about one eighth of a cent.

A letter was received last week, during our absence at Cherokee Court, from Mr. N. A. Davis, but it has been mislaid, in which he declines being a candidate for School Superintendent. We regret to learn that Mr. D.'s health is such, that it would seriously interfere with the performance of the duties of the office in case of his election.

We have been requested by Mr. John Lindsay to withdraw his name from the list of candidates for Probate Judge, and to state that he declines, because he feels unable to continue the canvass in that manner which would be necessary, if with any hope of success. He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for their manifestations of support, and assures them that he feels as grateful to them, as he would have done, if his exertions and their good will had proven successful.

**Concert, Supper & Musical Soiree.**

A Musical entertainment of unusual attraction will be given at Ryan's new building, by the Ladies and Gentlemen of Jacksonville, assisted by Professor Watts, of Talladega, on Wednesday evening, the 23d inst.

The proceeds of the Concert and Supper are to be appropriated to the building of a New Presbyterian Church in this place.

Admission Ticket to Concert and Supper, \$1.00.

**Spring.**—We have had about two weeks of delightful Spring weather up to Saturday last, and on Sunday night we had a light frost, but not enough to injure fruit, though it may have killed tender garden vegetables. It is said by the farmers that rain is much needed for the wheat and oat crops.

**Fires.**—A destructive fire has recently occurred in Nashville, some account of which will be found in to-day's paper.

Serville, Tenn. and Barlow, Kentucky have also been almost totally destroyed. At the former place a man was burnt up in jail, before he could be rescued.

It is stated that Sharpe's rifles will sell for a mere trifle. Some keen Yankee from the Dayton Empire informs us, that they are selling them up, almost from their own hands.

**Kansas.**—We were not in Cherokee at the recent term of the Circuit Court, and the third day of the second week. We learned while there, that Gen. Barlow, of this place, made a speech in favor of and urging the necessity of emigration to Kansas, which was enthusiastically received. We also learned that a number intended to emigrate to Kansas from that County.

While on the subject, we invite the attention of all persons interested to the following remarks of the Charleston Mercury, and the appeal of the Missouri Kansas Association. It will be seen that they want men not only by hundreds, but by thousands, and that in all probability, the decisive contest will take place at the ballot box, early in the ensuing fall.

**Kansas and Missouri.**

The following appeal of the Missouri Kansas Association, will be understood and appreciated by the Southern people. It even overstates the danger of failure in the settlement of Kansas, it does not at all exaggerate the disastrous consequences of that failure if we once relax our hold upon this Territory. If we lose Kansas, we lay bare Missouri on three sides to the depredations of Abolition. She cannot endure this overwhelming hostility, and the result must be, at no distant day, the loss of that State to the South. Hence the vital importance of working while there is a good promise that our exertions will bear fruit, and will really control events affecting the permanent well-being of our country.

**OFFICE LAFAYETTE KANSAS EMIGRATION SOCIETY.**

Lafayette County (Mo.) March 25, 1856.

To the People of the Southern States:

On the undersigned, managers of the Kansas Emigration Society, has devolved the important duty of calling the attention of the people of the Slaveholding States to the absolute necessity of immediate action on their part in relation to the settlement of Kansas Territory. The crisis is at hand. Prompt and decisive measures must be adopted, or farewell to Southern rights and independence.

The western counties of Missouri have for the last two years been heavily taxed, both in money and time, in fighting the battles of the South. Lafayette county alone has expended more than \$100,000 in money, and as much or more in time. Up to this time the border counties of Missouri have upheld and maintained the rights and interests of the South in this struggle unassisted, and not unsuccessfully. But the Abolitionists, staking their all upon the Kansas issue, and hesitating at no means, fair or foul, are moving heaven and earth to render that beautiful Territory, a "Free State."

Missouri, we feel confident, has done her duty, and still to found ready and willing to do all she can, fairly and honorably, for the maintenance of the integrity of the South. But the time has come when she can no longer stand up, single-handed, against the myriads of the free North. Let us, therefore, no longer hesitate to perceive that if the "high law" men succeed in this crusade, it will be but the commencement of a war upon the institutions of the South, in any of the States, or the Union is dissolved.

How, then, shall these impending evils be averted? The answer is obvious. Let us settle the territory with emigrants from the South. The population of the Territory at this time is about equal, as many pro-slavery settlers as abolitionists; but the families have emigrated in all the Free States engaged in collecting money, enlisted men. It is in the nature of things, that we cannot do so without resistance. We do not believe it. If, then, the South is influenced by a spirit of self-respect and independence, let societies be formed to assist emigrants. Those who cannot emigrate can contribute money to assist those who can. We have such societies in Missouri, and we can influence more people to do so than we are able to support. Let the whole South would adopt this system, we would succeed. Kansas would be a Slave State, and the slavery agitation would cease.

The great struggle will come off at the next election, in October, 1856, and the South must cut that time, maintain her ground all will be lost. We repeat it, the crisis has arrived. The time has come for action—bold, determined action. Words will no longer do any good; we must have men in Kansas, and that by tens of thousands. A few will not answer. If we should need ten thousand and lack one, that number all will count nothing. Let all then who can come, do so at once. Those who cannot come must give their money to help others to come. There are hundreds of thousands of broad acres of rich land, worth from \$5 to \$20 per acre, and open to settlement and pre-emption at \$1.25 per acre. Shall we allow these rich lands in this beautiful country to be lost to our Abolition enemies? We tell you now, and tell you frankly, that unless you come quickly, and come by thousands, you are gone. The elections are lost and lost forever.

W. H. RUSSELL,  
MARTIN SLAUGHTER,  
O. ANDERSON,  
G. H. BAKER,  
EDWARD WINNOR,  
NATHAN CORDER,  
WM. SHIELDS.

For the "Republican."

**TAX OVER THE LEFT SHOULDER.**

Ordinarily there is nothing you can touch, so dear to selfish man as his pocket. Touch that, and you touch his soul. He is constantly lured at the shrine of the "Almighty" dollar, and worships it, with an unparalleled idolatry. There is no public enterprise sufficiently exciting, or promising of benefits in the future, to induce his hold of the dollar now in hand. His life is a practical exemplification of that old tried saying, "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." But we would enquire, what intrinsic value does money possess separate from its exchangeable value? We answer none; it only facilitates us in the exchange of articles that are real, and intrinsically valuable, and the great secret of success, is, so to expend money as to make it most conducive in securing those things that are really necessary.

Dr. Franklin never uttered a truer maxim than that, "time is money" or its equivalent. Therefore, any improvement, that will save time, will save money, for time properly employed can be converted into money. Now we make this point, (and we wish to apply it, to the people of Jacksonville), that much time is spent here for the want of improvements, [that are every way practicable] that might be converted into a much larger amount of money, even in one year, than it would take to make those improvements. We allude to the time spent in the daily business of carrying water. Let us make a calculation.—We suppose there are a 100 families in town and its suburbs, perhaps 20 of these carry water. The time of boy and horse, and tare and waste of cart, is worth 10 cents to the cart trip, say you send twice each day, except wash day and then three times, this makes a weekly tax of \$1.00—a yearly tax of \$4.00. Now, that is what we call a "tax over the left shoulder." We suppose 80 families say this tax, indirectly or

directly, which in the aggregate makes \$6,400.00, an amount sufficient to bring water in under-ground cast iron pipes, to every man's door in town, and these pipes would last, through all coming time. This improvement would not only add much to your comfort, but greatly increase the desirableness of your beautiful town, unsurpassed in natural beauty, and grand and picturesque scenery; and also in point of susceptibility, to being made a permanent pleasant place. All will doubtless agree, that it would, at least enhance the value of town property 25 per cent.

Now how may this desirable object be accomplished? This is the important enquiry. There are several ways, might be suggested, but we will only mention one.—Let the town Council, assess a direct tax sufficient for the enterprise, and take hold of it in earnest. It might be well enough as a cautionary step to call a meeting of the citizens, and have the matter thoroughly canvassed, it would afford a fine field for young lawyers to let off some of their surplus thought. The work can be done with no loss of time, and all benefited, let us face the music.

We copy the following extract from the letter of Col. D. T. Pope to the Editors of the Montgomery Adv. It will be found to contain some interesting views of the duties of Grand Jurors, &c.

"In that circular I say, 'I hold that grand juries should be instructed never to return a true bill, in any case, against any man, for any offence, until they have fully investigated all the facts within their reach—as well such as tend to show a man is not guilty, as those which tend to show he is guilty. And unless, after such an investigation, they are satisfied he is guilty, they should not find a true bill. This I hold to be eminently important to the community. No proposition is clearer to my mind, than that a grand jury is as much bound to protect an innocent man from being charged, as they are to see that the really guilty are charged. True, the elementary books say the grand jury can only bear evidence, 'in behalf of the State.' But this, to be law, can only mean, they cannot apply to the accused to get item and escape; but it does not mean they are not authorized to enquire, or are not bound diligently to enquire, for evidence tending to acquit, as well as such as tends to criminate. Evidence which tends to protect an innocent man from a false charge, is as properly evidence in behalf of the State, as that which tends to convict the guilty. The grand jury should diligently enquire for all the facts within their reach, and then a 'true presentment make.' This is the language of their oath."

These were my views as published six years ago, and are still entertained by me. I know that most of the Circuit Judges who have been Solicitors charge the law differently, and they no doubt honestly believe the law to be different. But this does not make it so. It is the very evil of which I complain, which I think is the result of the bias given to their minds by their practice as Solicitors. Nor does it imply corruption in any sense, or to any extent, to suppose it is the result of a biased mind. It merely supposes they are human beings—liable to the common frailties of human nature. Why is a man not allowed to preside as Judge in a case in which he has been employed as a lawyer? Is it because it is thought he would be corrupt, or that he would intentionally lean to the side on which he was employed? Not at all; but it is supposed his mind may have become biased. Why is a kinsman not allowed to sit on a jury to try questions in which his kinsman is interested? Is it not for the same reason? So I think with reference to a Solicitor who is elected to the Bench. He unconsciously gives coloring to his charges to the grand juries, which cause innocent men to be harassed with vexatious and expensive prosecutions; and that, too, in the name of the State of Alabama.

How many cases are thus brought into court, in which there are no convictions? And how many more in which parties are fined one dollar, or one cent, and have to pay enormous bills of cost?—Even when they are acquitted, they have their own lawyer's fee to pay, and their own witnesses, and are often irreparably injured by having an infamous charge spread upon the records of the country against them; and the time of the court is thus uselessly and wrongfully taken up, and the law itself brought into odium and disrepute with good men. Is this right? In the absence of any positive enactment making this the law, can it be a part of the common law, which is said to be the perfection of human wisdom? The best of all books says the law is a terror to evil doers, but it is thus often made a terror to those who do well. How often are good men heard to say, the law has been made the means of oppression and wrong in this way? These things cannot grow out of the law itself, but are attributable to the causes already indicated. It seems to me, the true rule should be, that the really guilty be punished—but see, also, that the innocent are not punished nor uselessly harassed. Let the grand juries be instructed to ferret out the guilty with diligence on the one hand, but never to return a true bill unless they are satisfied, after diligent enquiry, the defendant is guilty.

This is the opinion of some of the ablest jurists the world has ever produced; controverted it is admitted, by other able jurists; but generally only controverted by men who have been prosecuting officers—and in one remarkable instance (that of the celebrated Sir Edward Coke) his opinion was changed after he became a prosecuting officer. See the point fully discussed in Wharton's Criminal Law, page 233, where he says "On the other hand it has been laid down by high authority, that the inquest, as far as in them lies, should be satisfied of the guilt of a defendant," and adds, "Judge Wilson examining the position that a prima facie case is all that is necessary for a grand jury's purpose remarked, 'It is a doctrine which may be applied to contumacious and promote the vilest and most oppressive purposes.'"

Sir Edward Coke, in speaking of the reign of Edward I, says: "In those days (as yet it ought to be) indictments, taken in the absence of the party, were framed on plain and direct proof, and not upon probabilities or inferences." The same position is taken by Professor Davis, of Virginia—Sir Edward Coke (before he was Attorney General)—Mr. Daniel Davis, of Massachusetts, and the first Judge Hloppinson; and the contrary is held by Mr. Whorton, Sir Mathew Hale, Chief Justice McKean and Sir E. Coke, (after he was a prosecuting officer).

Thus it will be seen my opinions are not as "preposterous" as the Editor of the Sentinel seems to think them—or, if they are, there is at least "high authority" for them, besides, what seems to me to be the reasonableness of them.

Nor is there any law in Alabama inconsistent with them, as stated by the Sentinel. The only law on the subject in Alabama (except the common law), is the oath of the grand jury, (which agrees with the common law), and a statute requires grand jurors not to disclose to a defendant that a true bill has been found until after he is arrested. And, if I am right, the evil of the opposite course can only be corrected by the ballot box. However hurtful to the community, the charges of a Judge to the grand jury may be, no one has the right to except to them, and the community must suffer whatever may be the consequences. If, at least, shall not be said, that my opinions were not known in advance.

A few remarks as to the propriety of considering a candidate's political opinions, in determining for whom we will cast our votes for Judge, and I have done.

It is fully admitted that party preferences should not be made the reason for electing a corrupt or an incompetent man to the Bench, (the statement of the Editor of the Sentinel that "Col. Pope certainly does claim the votes of the people for a judicial office, purely upon political grounds," is to the contrary notwithstanding)—and it is admitted that a Judge whatever may be his political opinions, should not carry them with him on the Bench; but that he should administer the law without reference to the political or other opinions of suitors—and that too, whether those suitors are Americans, (in the proper sense of the term), or Hindus, Turks or Russians, Whigs or Democrats. Know Nothings or Anties. But when of the Bench, there can be no impropriety in a Judge holding the opinion, and expressing it too, that a pure Republic is better than any other form of government; or that the great principles of equality and equal rights of every citizen, which make the principles of this great country, are better and less dangerous to a free people, than the principles of a secret, political oath bound organization; or the high federal notions of those who want a strong federal government.

A man does not cease to be a citizen, or cease to feel an interest in the welfare of his country, because he is a Judge. Nor can it be expected that on suitable occasions he should not express his opinions upon questions which affect so vitally the best interests of the community in which he lives. It is, at least, my honest conviction, that the great principles of Democracy are right, and that every order and every organization and every party is opposed to those principles back from the public, or soften them to suit those who may think differently. I should feel that it was unmanly and disingenuous. I think that the public are entitled to a full and candid expression of opinion from every candidate, upon all subjects which will likely be considered by the public in determining for whom they will cast their vote.

I have no hope of justifying myself in the course I have pursued, and intend still to persevere with those who think the Know Nothings would not have used any party influences against me, if I had said nothing on the subject, nor with those who think it is not right for me to defend myself from those influences, or to anticipate them, when I know they will be used against me. Nor with those who think there is no danger from any one except from a Democrat, who cry out against electing a "party man" to the judgeship, but are seeking with all their might, to elect party men, because they happen to be of their own party. These men seem to think, that a man is not a party man if he is not a Democrat, although he may have avowed himself a Whig all his life, with the most cautious and guarded opinions, or although in addition to his Whig principles, he may now belong to a secret political organization of the most dangerous character. They cry out against party, but are not truly trying to bring out a man free from party bias, but are doing all they can to elect men of the strongest party principles and party associations. There is great danger, in their judgement, of a party man being corrupt and partial; if he is a Democrat or an Anti-Know-Nothing, but is dangerous at all, if he is of their party, oath-bound though he may be.

But I must close. I have extended these remarks much beyond what I intended, and fear you will think I have taxed you very heavily. But the matter is certainly of much importance to the whole community, as, under the present law, a Judge elected for any one Circuit has to preside in every other Circuit, and in this way the opinions of every candidate become important to our whole people. If I am right, and other things are equal, let me be sustained. If I am wrong, let me be condemned.

Respectfully, your friend,  
B. T. POPE.

**A daughter of South Carolina.**

Miss Peggy Land, a young woman of Pickens District, about twenty-four years of age, after trying weaving, carding, spinning, and sewing, last year went to farming, and made cotton which netted her \$100. Her corn crop was two hundred and fifty bushels, worth sixty cents per bushel, and she made thirty-five bushels of wheat, worth one dollar and fifty cents a bushel. She accomplished this herself, without any assistance or hiring. She plowed, drove the cart, cut her wheat, and cribbed her corn, &c.

**TELEGRAPHIC.**

**Additional by the Campaign.**

Hull, N. S., April 14.—Advices from the Crimea to the 15th ult., state that the health of the French army was improving. Omar Pacha had stated to the members of the Turkish Ministry, with whom he had a long interview, that unless satisfaction were given according to the Russian frigate Diana had arrived at Paris as prisoner of war. A review of one hundred thousand men will be held at Paris, to celebrate the declaration of peace.

It is rumored that the Czar and the Emperor of Austria, will shortly visit Paris. The Emperor of France, it is said, has determined to send an extensive expedition to colonize Madagascar, but England disapproved of the project. The differences between Austria and Rome had been arranged. Persia, it is said, has apologized to England, and the British Minister will return to Teheran.

**Congressional.**

Washington April 15.—In the United States Senate to-day the Post Office Committee reported a bill to encourage new steam ship lines to provide for the transportation of the mails by sea. The House passed a bill to facilitate the obtaining of proofs in cases where property may be lost in the military service of the United States.

**Arrival of the Empire City.**

New Orleans, April 15.—The Empire City has arrived from San Juan, with late and interesting news from Central America.

Col. Schlessinger, who commanded part of the Nicaraguan forces under Gen. Walker, was defeated by the Costa Ricans, under the command of Gen. Moron. Twenty of the prisoners of Walker's army had been shot.

The army of Costa Rica, consisting of about three thousand men, were about to enter Nicaragua.

CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.

The news from California is unimpaired.

Indian troubles still continue in Oregon.

The steamship Osprey was burned at Kingston Jamaica.

**AUGUSTA, April 16.**

Cotton.—The market is very quiet to-day. Nothing doing.

**CHARLESTON, April 16.**

Cotton.—There is a good demand, with but few sales—holders asking full prices. Sales of 400 bales at 10 to 11 cents.

**STILL LATTER.**

**ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.**

New York, April 17.—The steamer Baltic has arrived with European news to the 2d inst.

**LIVERPOOL MARKET.**

Liverpool, April 2d.—Cotton has advanced 1d. Lower qualities have improved the most. The sales of the two days were 24,000 bales. There were more buyers than sellers. Middling Orleans 6d. Upland 5 1/2d.

Breakstuffs are buoyant. The provision market is quiet.

**PEACE DECLARED.**

Peace was finally announced on Sunday, the 30th ult.

**SECOND DISPATCH.**

Cotton has advanced 1 1/2 to 2d. Sales for the last three days 29,000 bales. Speculators and exporters took 10,000 bales. Trade generally was unchanged.

**THIRD DISPATCH.**

Peace was announced in Paris and London with salutes of artillery. Paris was illuminated. In England the church bells pealed. Four weeks would yet elapse before the full ratifications and exchange of details of the adjustment referred to commissioners could be published.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that the council of Ministers held at the Tuilleries at half past eleven, remained till 12 o'clock on Sunday. The Emperor presided and gave the last instructions. Count Walewski returned to his official residence, to receive the Plenipotentiaries, who came at half past twelve o'clock, when the treaty was signed.

Parliament reassembled on the 31st ult. Lord Palmerston, in reply to the question said that the conditions of peace would not be made public until the ratifications were exchanged; but at the same time expressed the opinion that the treaty would be satisfactory to England and to Europe.

Accounts from Nicaragua report that the inhabitants of Leon had killed one hundred of Gen. Walker's troops. Honduras and Salvador are arming to assist the Costa Ricans.

**WASHINGTON, April 17.**—Lane's expected challenge of Douglas has been withheld for the latter's reply for a demand for retraction.

**NEW YORK, April 17.**

Cotton advanced from 1 1/2 to 2d. steamers news. Sales 3,000 bales.

**FROM KANSAS.**

By the accounts from Kansas it appears that the Free State "Government" has subsided into a mere assembly of petition Congress. They avowed treasonable designs, and marched up to the issue and then backed down. We are glad for the peace of the country that madness the most criminal, has not been added to folly the most unexcusable. The following is the form in which the surrender was made:

On the 6th Mr. Robinson, Free State Governor, had before the Legislature at Topeka, an explanatory message, from which it will be seen that the Free State party intend to await a decision by Congress on the question of the admission of Kansas as a State, before attempting to enforce any of the acts of this Legislature. Here is a copy of the message.

**Gentlemen:**—As there appears to be no difference of opinion in regard to the right of law-making by the General Assembly, and also in regard to the constitution to be put upon my commission upon the subject to your honor.

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# KSONVILLE CHEAP STORE.

## STIPES & ROWLAND,

now receiving their Spring and Summer Goods, unequalled in quality and price, and are offering SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES in the selection of new goods, not to be met with elsewhere. Their Stock comprises all kinds of

## FANCY STAPLES

And Ladies Dress

## GOODS.

Jaconets, Muslins, Tissues, and Prints—in price, which we offer great inducements to the Ladies. An extensive STOCK of

## READY MADE CLOTHING.

which will admit of no competition, carefully selected by one who flatters himself to be the best of judges.

## HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

CROCKERY, MATS AND CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

ALL OTHER ARTICLES USUALLY KEPT IN A DOMESTIC STORE.

## BOOKS

## AND STATIONARY.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

## OLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

JEWELRY OF ALL KINDS.

forgetting the appetites, we have a great variety of FRESH and excellent

## GROCERIES.

we have brought our Goods to sell, we offer them as low as any in this market. All take great pleasure in exhibiting specimens of our STOCK, to all who may wish a call and fill all wants with accuracy and dispatch on the most liberal

April 8, 1856.—47.

## LET THE PEOPLE TAKE HEED!!!

## J. KAHN & BRO.,

ARE NOW RECEIVING A NEW, AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

## SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

VALUED in Beauty, Quantity and QUALITY.

which they offer to the citizens of Jacksonville and the vicinity at ASTONISHING prices.

## LADIES

Will find it to their interest to call and examine a beautiful STOCK of

the French & Italian Silks, Beroges, Chally, Brillantes,

## JACONETS, &c. &c. &c.

Of the Latest Importation & most Fashionable Styles.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

## ENGLISH CORSETTIERS.

A fine Selection of

## SILK AND STRAW BONNETS.

RIBBONS, STRAW TRIMMINGS AND FLOWERS

China Crepe Shawls, Mantillas and Mantelottes.

Their STOCK of READY MADE CLOTHING

is as usual the most extensive & desirable in this market, made up to order of

the very best materials.

## ALSO A SUPERIOR LOT OF

## JEWELRY AND WATCHES.

Of the most reputable houses in the world.

## YANKEE NOTIONS.

From a "Wind-mill to a Monkey," too tedious to mention.

J. Kahn & Bro. return their thanks to their friends, and the public, for the

patronage heretofore extended, and respectfully ask a continuance of the

same. The present STOCK was purchased almost entirely from the best

and extensive Importing houses in the Eastern Cities, at the lowest figures—and

determined to let their customers have the benefit, they believe they offer inducements

to buyers never before extended in this section.

At the same house arrived, an Assortment of WALL-PAPER, WINDOW-

BLINDS, etc. A splendid lot of Virginia Tobacco, and Havana Cigars of

their own Importation. April 8, 1856.

## RYAN, FRNACIS & ROWLAND.

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public, that they are opening

a splendid STOCK of entirely

## NEW SPRING & SUMMER

## GOODS

their new Store, First of the City of Jacksonville, which have been selected with care

and purchased with taste and judgment exclusively for Cash, from the Manufactur-

ers, Importers and Jobbers, of the first class, in the Eastern Cities.

The assortment is complete, in all the varieties of

## STAPLE & FANCY GOODS.

To enumerate all the articles to be found in their extensive stock, would be unnecessary, suffice it to say that their Dress Goods for Ladies, comprises all the

new and fashionable styles of Silks, Tissues, Grenadines, Beroges, French Jaconets, Swiss, Nainsooks, in full robe and

plain skirts, together with graceful

# PIANO FORTES!

THE subscribers would respectfully call the attention of their friends and the public, to their assortment of Rosewood

and Mahogany.

## PIANO FORTES

From

the well known

and justly celebrated

Manufacturers of Bachel & Baber,

A. H. Gale & Co., and Dubois & Sedgwick,

New York, which are warranted

in every respect to be at least

equal to any instruments

manufactured in this

Country or

Europe.

The subscriber would also state—that

the instruments now on hand are

of the latest patterns and fash-

ions, and fresh from the

Manufacturers.

For sale at very low prices

for cash or city acceptance at

GEORGE A. OATES & CO'S,

Piano, Book & Music Depot, Broad-Street

Augusta, Georgia.

April 15, 1856.—17.

## WHOLE SALE

## DRUG & GISTS.

HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISELEY,

NO. 80 MAIDEN LANE,

New York.

J. C. HAVILAND, H. W. RISELEY,

JAMES HARRAL, W. K. KITCHEN.

HAVILAND, HARRAL & CO

NO. 25 HAYNE STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISELEY,

W. STEVENSON, H. K. KITCHEN.

HAVILAND, RISELEY & CO

NO. 274 BROAD-STREET,

Augusta, Ga.

HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISELEY

WM. K. KITCHEN, T. W. CHESTER

April 15, 1856.—17.

## BAKER & CASWEL,

Grocery & Commission

## MERCHANTS.

Will attend promptly to the sale of

Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Bacon, Lard, Oats,

&c. consigned to their care.

Advances if required made on Pro-

duce in Store.

April 15, 1856.—17.

## MRS. J. F. KENNEDY,

—PROPRIETRESS—

## AMERICAN HOTEL.

CHARLESTON, S. C. CORNER OF

KING & GEORGE'S STREET.

April 15, 1856.—17.

## HASTIE, CALHOUN & Co.

## SADDLERY WAREHOUSE.

AND IMPORTERS OF

Harness & Coach Hardware & Trimmings.

SUCCESSORS TO

HARE, CALHOUN & CO.

HARRAL, HARE & CO.

No. 39 ALA YNE STREET, Charleston S. C.

April 15, 1856.—17.

# R. M. DICKSON

IS now receiving his New and Splendid

STOCK OF

## SPRING AND SUMMER

## GOODS.

Which is large and full of every article us-

ually kept in a first class Retail Store, which

for Beauty, and Style, is unsurpassed by

any. Embracing a full Assortment of,

## LADIES DRESS

## GOODS,

Of a Very Great Variety. Such

As

Dresses in

Robes, Silks, Ti-

shues, Beroges, Muslins,

Prints, Ribbons, Trimmings, &c. &c.

## MEN'S WEAR—of a

great variety, such as, Cloths, Cassi-

mores, Tweeds, Linens, &c. &c.

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

of an endless variety.

A good STOCK of

Ready Made

Clothing.

## Hardware & Cutlery.

Saddles, Bridles, &c. Crockery, Glass-

ware, Books & Stationery, and a general

Stock of GROCERIES, Nails, Cast-

ings, &c. All of which have been selected

with great care, and purchased on the

most favorable Terms, and will be sold in

like manner to Prompt Paying, and solvent

customers. To those who wish to buy

for CASH, a liberal discount will be made.

All who wish to buy Goods LOW, will

please give him a call—before purchasing

elsewhere.

Alexandria, April 1, 1856.—17.

## "LE PLUS ULTRA" SCHEME!

1200 PRIZES! 50,000 DOLLARS!

## HAVANA PLAN LOTTERY.

Jasper County Academy

LOTTERY.

(By authority of the State of Georgia.)

10,000 NUMBERS ONLY!

One Prize to Eight Tickets.

CLASS M.

To be drawn May 15, 1856.

At Concert Hall Macon, Ga., under the

sworn superintendence of Col. Geo. M.

Lugan and James A. Nisbet, Esq.

The Manager having announced his de-

termination to make this the most popular

Lottery in the world, offers for May 15th,

a Scheme that far surpasses any other

of the kind. Examine the Capitals. Look to

your interest. Examine the Capitals. Look to

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# 10,000

## POUNDS,

Choice, Home-Cured

## BACON,

For Sale.—Apply to

J. F. GRANT,

Jacksonville, March 11, 1856.

## CANDIDATES.

For Judge of Probate.

JOHN A. WOODS,

JAMES MERRICK,

JOHN LINDSEY, Esq.

JOHN SMITH, Esq.

CALDWELL SUBLETT, Esq.

ROBERT W. DRAPER, Esq.

JOSEPH C. BAIRD,

JOHN H. CALDWELL, Esq.

HON. J. L. LEWIS,

SPARTAN ALLEN,

For Randolph County,

F. M. FERRYMAN.

## For Sheriff.

WILLIAM J. WILLIS,

PHILIP MAYFIELD,

MATTHEW ALEXANDER,

JAMES B. FARMER,

A. B. LITTLEJOHN,

WILLIAM L. POUNDS,

JAMES GOBER,

D. F. SHUFORD,

JOHN A. DEARMON.

## 50,000 LB.,

Choice Tennessee

## BACON

For Sale on reasonable Terms by

B. C. GEORGE,

Jacksonville, Ala.

I am also receiving, and have on hand a

fine Lot of

## Family Groceries,

—AND—

## CONFECTIONARIES!

Such as

Sugar and Coffee,

Molasses, Cheese and

Crackers, Mackerel, Candles,

of every description, Candies, Pepp-

er, Ginger and Spice, Al-

monds, Raisin and Pe-

cans, and various

other articles

too tedious

to

Mention.

## LIQUORS,

## of Every Description.

I have always on hand a large LOT of

Tennessee Whiskey,

Of a superior article, Wholesale and Re-

tail.—Please call and examine before pur-

chasing. ALSO when.

I am under many obligations for their

past patronage, I have received since com-

mencing business, and hope a continuance

of the same.



# JOHNSON & STEELE.

GROCERY MERCHANTS.

SELMA, ALA.



JOHNSON & STEELE  
GROCERY MERCHANTS  
SELMA, ALA.

such as BAGGING, ROPE, & TWINE,  
SUGARS of all descriptions,  
SYRUPS, SALT, TOBACCO, in foil and small packages,  
BACON, Cincinnati;  
LARD, FLOUR, MACKEREL & SALMON, in bbls. and kits;  
PICKLES, in all, half and quart jars;  
BROOMS, NAILS, POWDER, in whole, half and quarter kegs, and canisters;  
SHOT, &c., &c.

The attention of Planters is respectfully invited to our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are confident that from unremitting care and attention to their orders, we will be enabled to please them in every respect.

Selma, July 24, 1855-ly.

## GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY.

JACOBS CORDIAL.

FOR ALL  
BOWEL DISEASES.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM.

ALSO ADAPTED TO MANY DISEASES OF FEMALES  
MOST ESPECIALLY PAINFUL MENSTRUATION.  
The Virtues of Jacobs Cordial are too well known to require Eulogiums.  
1. It cures the worst cases of Diarrhoea.  
2. It cures the worst forms of Dysentery.  
3. It cures California or Mexico's Diarrhoea.  
4. It relieves the severest Colic.  
5. It cures Cholera Morbus.  
6. It cures Cholera Infantum.

A few short Extracts from Letters, Testimonial, &c.  
"I have used Jacobs Cordial in my family, and have found it a most efficient and in my judgment, a valuable remedy."

"It gives me pleasure in being able to recommend Jacobs Cordial—my own personal experience, and the experience of my neighbors and friends around me, is a sufficient guarantee for me to believe it to be all that it purports to be viz. A SOVEREIGN REMEDY."

Formerly Judge Supr. Court, Cherokee Circuit.  
"I take great pleasure in recommending this invaluable medicine to all afflicted with bowel diseases, for which I believe it to be a sovereign remedy decidedly superior to anything else ever tried by me."

"I have used Jacobs Cordial in my family, and this, with all I hear about it, is a remedy by those who have tried it, induces me to believe that it stands at the head of every preparation of the kind, and I would recommend its use in the diseases for which it is compounded."

Cashier of the Bank of the State of Georgia, Griffin.  
"If there is any credit in human testimony, Jacobs Cordial must stand pre-eminent above all other preparations for the cure of Bowel Diseases. From the mass of testimony in its favor coming in from all quarters, it must be very far in advance, as a curative agent, of most if not all other patent preparations."

A. FLEMING, Cashier Marine and Fire Ins. Bk., Griffin.  
"This efficient remedy is travelling into celebrity as fast as Bonaparte pushed the column into Russia, and gaining commendations wherever used."

Georgia Jeffersonian, May 19, 1855.  
W. M. BLISS & CO.  
Proprietors, 20 Beekman street, New York.

For Sale by  
Jas L. Cooper & Co. Hantsville, Lewis L. Armette Trianna A J Wood  
New Hope, P P Hale New Market, A W Haynes, do. do. J B Clardy, Whitesburg—Whole Sale Agents—Haviland, Kistley & Co. Augusta—Haviland, Harrell & Co. Charleston—October 6 1855.

\$30,000

Improved Havana Plan Lottery.

The Favorite!

FORT GAINES ACADEMY;

LOTTERY.

[By Authority of the State of Georgia.]

FOR APRIL.

Class 14.

To be drawn April 24th 1856, in the

City of Atlanta Georgia, when prizes

AMOUNTING TO

\$30,000

Will be distributed.

SCHEME!

Capital Prize, \$7,000.

Tickets, \$5, 10's, 25's, 50's, 100's.

Prizes in this Lottery are paid 30 days

after the drawing, in bills of specie paying

Banks, without deduction, on presentation

of the Ticket entitled to the prize.

Bills on all solvent Banks at par—

All communications strictly confidential.

S. SWAN, Agent & Manager.

Atlanta Ga.

The next drawing in this Lottery

will be Class 15, May 25. Tickets \$5 00

\$2 50 \$1 25.

FIRST, & LAST, & ONLY

CALL.

ALL Persons who are indebted to A.

A. R. SMITH, on account, or the

firm of A. R. Smith & Co., or in

dividually, are hereby notified to make

payment without delay, as it is neces-

sary to close as far as possible his old

business. Those who disregard this no-

tice for a longer time than the close of

Spring Court will find their notes and

accounts in the hands of an officer for

collection.

A. R. SMITH.

April 1, 1855-ly.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing be-

tween Drs FRANCIS & CLARK, has this

day been dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the firm are

requested to call and settle with either

of the parties. They both will continue

the practice of Medicine in its various

branches, and may be found at their res-

REMOVAL.

Cabinet Shop has removed his

office to the main street and south of the

public square, where he will be happy to

receive calls and orders for all articles in

his line of business. J. G. DAILEY.

Jan. 8, 1856.

COLLEGIATE

Cherokee Institute.

The second term of the above

Institution will commence on the

1st Monday in September, 1855

A. FLEMING, Cashier Marine and Fire Ins. Bk., Griffin.

Capital Prize, \$7,000.

Tickets, \$5, 10's, 25's, 50's, 100's.

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# TERIBLE DISCLOSURES!

A most WONDERFUL, AVAILABLE

Publication.

Medical Manual.

Being an original and popular Treatise on

MAN & WOMAN.

Their Physiology, Functions, and Social

Relationships, with never-failing

Remedies for the speedy cure of

all diseases of a private and deli-

cate character, incident to the

violation of the Laws of Na-

ture and of Nature's

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

The Author of the above volume is a graduate

of one of the first medical schools in the United

States, and having devoted a quarter of a century

to the study and treatment of Syphilis and kind-

red diseases as a specialty, he has become pos-

sessed of most invaluable information in regard

to the same, and is able to compress into a

medium compass the very quintessence of medi-

cal science on this important subject, as the result

of the experience of the most eminent physicians

in Europe and America is here fully demon-

strated in his own highly successful practice in the

treatment of secret diseases in many thousands

of cases in the city of Philadelphia, alone.

The practical Dr. Hunter has long been, and

still is, a liberally unbiassed, but at the same time

citizen of the community at large, through the

medium of his Medical Manual and Hand-Book

for the afflicted.

It is a volume that should be in the hand of

every family in the land, whether used as a preven-

tive of secret vices, or as a guide for the allevia-

tion of one of the most awful and destructive

scourges ever visited upon mankind for the sins of

sensuality and impurity of every kind.

It is a volume that has received the unquali-

fied recommendation of the first physicians in the

land, who, as clergymen, fathers, mothers,

philanthropists, and humanitarians, have most

freely extended its circulation in all quarters

where its powerful teachings would be likely to

be instrumental in the moral purification and

physical healing of multitudes of our people, and

the young, volatile and indiscreet, otherwise the

price and power of the nation.

The author argues particularly, most strongly

against every species of self-deception, and

Warns parents and guardians, in searching terms

to guard their young of both sexes from the ter-

rrible consequences consequent upon their in-

attention to physiological laws and sexual impuri-

ties, and the evils which are the result of such

irregularities, whether exhibited by pre-

coercion, or by the indulgence of the passions,

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# IRON WORKS.

The subscribers have bought J. M.

Moore's interest in the CANE CREEK

IRON WORKS, and have made, and are

still making, large improvements on the

Furnace and Machinery.

We are now prepared to make Hol-

low ware, DOG IRON, GUY

GEAR, and MILL MACHINERY

generally.

Such as Cranks,

Wing Gudgeons,

Concave Gudgeons,

Rods, Ways, Rack,

and Pinions;

Noddleheads, and Saw Mill Irons of

ALL sorts for WATER MILLS.

Also, heavy Gearing for Mills, and

Light Gear for Smelters, Bolts, and

Elevators, Spindles, Balance-Irons and

Drivers, Couplings, and Pulleys, and can

have them all turned and fitted up ready

for use.

Also Morris' celebrated

Cast Iron Water Wheels,

or Factories, Saw Mills, Grist Mills,

Cotton Gins, &c., also, Hotchkiss' and

Centervent, water wheels.

IRON Columns, Bases, & Caps,

Window Sills, and Lintels, Bal-

ustrades, Window Wrights, Cellar

Grates, &c.

Particular attention paid to the get-

ting up Patterns.

Country Produce, such as Pork, Bacon,

Wheat, Corn, &c., taken in pay-

ment.

Forty or Fifty industrious labor-

ing men can have EMPLOYMENT here

at all times.

Address, GOODE, MORRIS & Co.

Montsville, Benton Co., Ala.

Aug. 22, 1855-ly.



# Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERMANENT VIOLENCE"

Vol. 20.—No. 17.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY APRIL 29, 1856.

Whole No. 1012.

## THE REPUBLICAN,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
J. F. GRANT.

For a year in advance, or \$3 at the end

of the year.

Advertisements will be considered an engagement

for the next.

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## CABIN PASSAGE, From Charleston to N. York, Twenty-five Dollars (\$25.) United States Mail Line. NEW YORK AND CHARLOTTE Steam Ships.

THROUGH IN 48 TO 50 HOURS.  
NASHVILLE, M. BERRY,  
1800 Tons, Commander.

JAMES ADGER, S. C. TURNER,  
1500 Tons, Commander.

MAISON, W. FOSTER,  
1500 Tons, Commander.

SOUTHERN, T. D. EWAN,  
1000 Tons, Commander.

LEAVES ADGER'S WHARF  
Every Wednesday & Saturday  
after the arrival of the cars from the  
South and West, "at high water."

These Steam Ships were built expressly  
for the line, and for safety, comfort,  
and speed, are unrivalled on the coast.

Tables supplied with every luxury.  
Attentive and courteous commanders,  
will ensure Travellers of this Line every  
possible comfort and accommodation.

For freight or passage, having  
elegant State Room accommodations,  
apply to

HENRY MISSROON,  
Corner of East Bay and Adger's South  
Wharf, CHARLOTTE, S. C.

Cabin Passage, \$25 00.  
Stowage, \$8 00.  
February 19, 1856.

HUGH MONTGOMERY,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

HAVING located in Oxford, Benton  
County, Ala. will give  
prompt attention to all business  
entrusted to his management.

May 3, 1853—1y.

R. C. CLARK, J. W. HATCHETT,  
WAREHOUSE, COMMISSION,  
& Forwarding Merchants,  
WETUMKA, ALA.

17 Mill Store  
Cotton for 25 cts.

per bale, for the season, and will at-  
tend punctually to the sale of Cotton and  
other produce sent them.

We will advance Cash, Bagging and  
Rope, Groceries, &c., on Cotton stored  
with us.

July 31, 1855.

LAW NOTICE.  
SAMUEL H. LUKENS,  
Attorney at Law & Solicitor in Chancery.

Will practice Law in Benton &  
adjoining Counties, and also in the  
Supreme Court of the State of Ala.

All business entrusted to his care  
will receive prompt attention.

Office, corner room in the Selma  
and Tennessee Hotel, Oxford, Ben-  
ton Co. Ala. Feb. 6, '55.

FARE REDUCED  
TO  
6 CENTS PER MILE  
FROM  
Guntersville to Jacksonville.

THE above line of Tri-weekly  
COACHES, run regularly in con-  
nection with J. H. Powell's line of coaches  
from Montgomery, Ala., via Tallade-  
ga and Jacksonville to Rome Ga. Also  
in connection with the regular Steamers  
from Bridgeport, via Guntersville,  
Whitesburg to Decatur, Ala. Leave  
Guntersville Tuesdays, Thursdays and  
Sundays. Leave Jacksonville Mondays,  
Wednesdays and Fridays. Distance six-  
ty-five miles. Time fourteen hours.

BROOKS & DEBOARDE,  
Nov. 27 1855.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.  
Hyatt, McBurney & Co.,  
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Foreign and Domestic  
Dry Goods,

37, HAYNE ST.,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
August 15, 1854.—1y.

ETOWAH STABLES  
Near the Rail Road Depot,  
ROME, GEO.

HACKS leave every Sunday  
morning on the arrival of the  
Jacksonville stage, connecting with  
the mail train on the Georgia State  
Road. Wm. KETCHAM.  
Oct. 23, 1855.—1y.

BENJAMIN A. BROOKS,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
AND  
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,  
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Will practice in the several counties of  
St. CLAIR, CHENOWETH, RAYMOND, TALLA-  
DEGA and NORTON. Strict attention  
given to the collection of claims, &c.  
Dec. 3, 1853.—1y.

C. C. PORTER  
Resident Surgeon Dentist,  
Jacksonville, Ala.

B. T. POPE,  
Attorney at Law,  
ASHLVILLE, ALA.

## POETRY.

SELECTED BY "LITTLE MARY."

### THE DYING WIFE.

BY CLARA AUGUSTA.

The sun is sinking low, Harry,  
And crimson 'neath the west,  
The evening chill is on me,  
Oh, take me to your breast;  
My eyes are growing dim, Harry,  
My hands are cold and white—  
'Tis very dark around me, love;  
It cannot yet be night.

"Oh, the orange groves are white, Harry,  
And the air is full of sweets;  
The glorious sunshine all around  
My fading vision greets;  
But I am getting worse, Harry,  
The air is strange to me—  
The flowers are not like those bright ones  
Which bloomed beyond the sea."

"Oh, take me to your home, Harry,  
I'll dread not ocean's roar,  
I'll care not for the seething waves—  
Oh, take me home once more!  
I'd lay me once again, Harry,  
On my little bed at home,  
And watch upon the painted wall  
The shadows go and come."

"This hand is fair, I know, Harry,  
The skin is rich and clear,  
And flowers bloom, and birdlings sing  
Through all the sunny year;  
But sad my song to me, Harry,  
And far off seem the skies,  
They carry not the love-love look,  
That met my childhood's eyes."

"You will not let me die, Harry,  
Here in this fever land,  
Far from the friends I've loved so well.  
The cherished household band,  
Must my mother ne'er again Harry,  
Bend my soft pillow o'er,  
Must I behold my father smile,  
Upon his child no more?"

"My little sister, too, Harry,  
Oh, how I long to feel  
Her gentle kiss upon my brow,  
Where death has set his seal;  
'Twould cool my fevered lips, Harry,  
'Twould soothe this rending pain,  
Could I but breathe my native air,  
The air of home again."

"Your tears are falling fast, Harry:  
Why do my darling weep?  
This weakness will be relieved  
By one night's quiet sleep.  
Why do you press me, Harry,  
And kiss my burning brow,  
Why do you grieve in anguish, love—  
Oh! and I dying now!"

"You make me no reply, Harry,  
I read it in your eyes:  
Oh! 'tis a dreadful, dreadful thing  
Aye, from home to die!  
Oh! hold me very close, Harry,  
And let me feel your breath;  
Speak to me once again, dear love,  
And tell me is this death?"

"I'm going very soon, Harry,  
My pulse is hushed and still;  
You'll meet me very, very soon,  
I know, sweet one, you will!  
I'm cold—oh, cold as ice, Harry,  
And I can feel no life;  
Death's hand is on my heart, Harry—  
Good-bye—a last good-bye!"

Farmington, Stratford Co., N. H.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### WHICH WAS THE COWARD.

"Will you bear that Edward?"

The young man to whom this was ad-  
dressed stood facing another person about  
his own age, on whose flushed countenance  
was an expression of angry defiance. The  
name of this person was Logan. A third  
party, also a young man, had asked the  
question in a tone of surprise and regret.  
Before there was a time for response, Logan  
said sharply, in a voice of stinging con-  
tempt:

"You are a poor, mean coward, Edward  
Wilson! I repeat the words; and if there  
is a particle of manhood about you—"

Logan paused for an instant, but quick-  
ly added, "You will resent the insult."

Why did he pause? His words had  
aroused a feeling in the breast of Wilson  
that betrayed itself in his eyes. The word  
"coward," in that instant of time, would  
have more fittingly applied to James Logan.  
But, as quickly as the flash leaped the cloud,  
so quickly faded the indignant light from  
the eyes of Edward Wilson. What a fierce  
struggle agitated him for a moment!

"We have been fast friends, James,"  
said Wilson, calmly. "But, even if that  
were not so, I will not strike you."

"You're afraid."

"I will not deny it. I have always been  
afraid to do wrong."

"Pah! Cant and hypocrisy!" said the  
other, contemptuously.

"You know me better than that, James  
Logan; and I am sorry that, in your resent-  
ment of an imagined wrong, you should so  
far forget what is just to my character as to  
charge upon me such mean vices. I reject  
the implied allegations as false."

There was an honest indignation in the  
manner of Wilson that he did not attempt  
to repress.

"Do you call me a liar?" exclaimed Log-  
an, in uncontrollable passion, drawing  
back his hand, and making a motion as if  
he were about to strike the other in the  
face.

The eyes of Wilson quailed not, nor was  
the smallest quiver of a muscle perceptible.  
From some cause the purpose of Logan  
was not executed. Instead of giving a  
blow, he assailed his antagonist with words  
of deeper insult, seeking thus to provoke  
an assault. But Wilson was not to be  
driven from the citadel in which he had  
entrenched himself.

"If I am a coward, well," he said. "I  
would rather be a coward than lay a hand  
in violence on him I have called my friend."

At this moment light glances laughed  
the ears of young men, and their relations  
of antagonism at once changed.  
Logan walked away in the direction  
from which the voices came; while the  
other two remained where they had been  
standing.

"Why didn't you knock him down?"

said the companion of Wilson.

The latter, whose face was now very  
sore and, very pale, shook his head slowly.  
He made no other response.

"I believe you are a coward!" exclaim-  
ed the other, impatiently, and turning off,  
he went in the direction taken by Logan.

The moment Wilson was alone he sent  
himself on the ground, convulsed from the  
purest of voices, had interrupted them,  
by a large rock, and covering his face with  
his hands, continued motionless for several  
minutes. How much he suffered in that  
little space of time he will not attempt to  
describe. The struggle with his indignant  
impulses had been very severe. He was  
no coward in heart. What was right and  
humane he was ever ready to do, even at  
the risk to himself of both physical and  
mental suffering. Clearly conscious was  
he of this. Yet the consciousness did not  
and could not protect his feelings from the  
unjust and stinging charge of cowardice so  
aggravated brought against him. In spite of  
his better reason, he felt humiliated; and  
there were moments when he regretted the  
forbearance that saved the insolent Logan  
from punishment. They were but mo-  
ments of weakness; in the eyes of a man  
of his character he was quickly himself again.

The occasion of this misunderstanding  
is briefly told. Wilson made one of a little  
pleasure party from a neighboring village,  
that was spending an afternoon in a shady  
retreat on the banks of a mill stream.

There were three or four young men and  
a half dozen maidens; and, as it happens  
on such occasions, some rivalry was excited  
among the former. These should only  
have added piquancy to the merry inter-  
course of all the parties; and would have  
done so, had not the impatient tempera-  
ment of Logan carried him a little beyond  
good feeling and a generous deportment to-  
wards others. Without due reflection, yet  
in no sarcastic spirit, Edward Wilson made  
a remark on some act of Logan that irri-  
tated him exceedingly. A angry spot burn-  
ed instantly on his cheek, and he replied  
with words of cutting insult; so cutting, that  
all present expected nothing less than a  
blow from Wilson as his answer to the re-  
mark. And to deal a blow was his first  
impulse. But he restrained the impulse;  
and it required more courage to do this  
than to have stricken the insolent young  
man to the ground. A moment or two  
Wilson stood with himself, and then  
turned off and moved slowly away.

He flashed and then palling face, his  
quivering lips and unsteady eyes, left on  
the minds of all who witnessed the scene an  
impression somewhat unfavorable. Partak-  
ing of the indignant excitement of the  
moment, many of those present looked  
for the instant punishment of Logan for his  
unjustified insult. When, therefore, they  
saw Wilson turn away without even a de-  
fiant answer, and heard him say, "I  
used to be a coward," from the lips of  
Logan, they felt that there was a spirit  
about the young man. A coward  
we instinctively despise; and yet, how slow  
we are to elevate that higher moral judge-  
ment rather than what he thinks to be  
wrong, above the mere brute instinct  
which, in the moment of excitement, for-  
gets all physical considerations.

As Edward Wilson walked away from  
his companions, he felt that he was regard-  
ed as a coward. This was for him a bitter  
trial; and the more so, because there was  
one in that little group of startled maidens  
for whose generous regard he would have  
sacrificed all but honor.

It was, perhaps half an hour after this  
unpleasant occurrence, that Logan, whose  
heart still burned with unquenching spirit,  
discovered Wilson under circumstances  
that left him free to repeat his insulting  
language, without disturbing the rest of  
the party, who were amusing themselves  
at some distance, and beyond the range of  
observation. He did not succeed in obtain-  
ing a personal encounter, as he had desired.

Edward Wilson had been for some time  
sitting alone with his unhappy thoughts,  
when he was aroused by sudden cries of  
alarm, the tone of which he at once recog-  
nized as that of a danger signal. He sprang  
to his feet, and he ran in the direction  
of the cries, and quickly saw the cause  
of excitement. Recent heavy rains had  
swollen the mountain stream, the turbid  
waters of which were sweeping down  
with great velocity. Two young girls,  
who had been amusing themselves at some  
distance above, in a boat that was at-  
tached to the shore by a long rope, and  
were now gliding down, far out in the cur-  
rent, with a fearfully increasing speed,  
toward the breast of a milldam, some hun-  
dreds of yards below, from which the water  
was thundering down a height of over  
twenty feet. Pale with terror, the poor  
young creatures were stretching out their  
hands towards their companion on the  
shore, and uttering heart-rending cries for  
succor.

Instant action was necessary, or all  
would be lost. The position of the young  
girls had been discovered while they were  
yet some distance above, and there hap-  
pened to be another boat on the milldam,  
that night at hand, Logan and two other  
young men had leaped from the shore—  
But, the danger of being carried over the  
dam, seemed so inevitable, that none of  
them dared to venture into the water,  
now surging and wringing their hands, and  
now urging those men to try and save their  
companions, stood the young maidens  
of the party, on the shore, when Wilson  
dashed into the boat, and springing into the  
boat, cried out:

"Quick Logan! Take an oar, or all  
is lost."

But, instead of this, Logan stepped  
back a pace or two from the boat, while his  
face grew pale with fear. Not an instant  
more was wasted. At a glance Wilson  
saw that if the girls were saved, it must  
be by the strength of his own arm. Brave-  
ly he leaped from the shore, and, with  
great strength, born of the moment and  
of the occasion, from his high, unselfish  
purpose, he dashed the boat out into the  
current, and, bending to the oars, took a  
daring angle with the water was sweeping  
the point where the other boat was  
over the dam. At every stroke the light  
sprung forward a dozen feet, and  
scarcely half a minute elapsed ere Wilson  
from which the voices came; while the  
other two remained where they had been  
standing.

"Why didn't you knock him down?"

tag on his side, could scarcely have con-  
tended against successfully. To transfer  
the frightened girls from one boat to the  
other, in the few moments, of time left ere  
the down-sweeping current would bear  
their vessel to the edge of the dam,  
and still to retain an advantage was, for  
Wilson, impossible. To let his own boat  
go and manage theirs he saw to be equally  
impossible.

A cry of despair reached the young man's  
ears as the cars dropped from his grasp  
into the water. It was evident to the spec-  
tators of the fearful scene that he had lost  
his presence of mind, and that now all was  
over. Not so, however. In the next mo-  
ment he had sprung into the water, which,  
near the breast of the dam, was not three  
feet deep. As he did so he grasped the  
other boat, and bracing himself firmly a-  
gainst the rushing current, held it poised  
a few yards from the point where the  
foam-crested waters leaped into the whirlpool  
below. At the same instant his boat shot  
like an arrow over the dam. He had gain-  
ed, however, but a small advantage. It  
required his utmost strength to keep the  
boat he had grasped from dragging him  
down the fall.

The quickly formed purpose of Wilson,  
in thus springing into the water, had been  
to drag the boat against the current to the  
shore. But this he perceived to be impos-  
sible the moment he felt the real strength of  
the current. If he were to let the boat go  
he could easily save himself. But, not  
did such a thought enter his own heart.

"Lie down close to the bottom," he said,  
in a quick, hoarse voice. The terror-struck  
girls obeyed the injunction instantly.

And now, with a coolness that was won-  
derful under all circumstances, Wilson  
moved the boat several yards away from  
the nearest shore, until he reached a point  
where he knew the water below the dam  
to be more expanded and free from rocks.  
Then throwing his body suddenly against  
the boat, and running along until he was  
within a few feet of the fall, he sprang into  
it and passed over with it. A moment or  
two the light vessel, as it shot out into the  
air, stood poised, and then went plunging  
down.

The fearful leap was made in safety—  
The boat struck the seething waters below,  
and glided out from the whirlpool, bear-  
ing its living freight unharmed.

"Which was the coward?" The words  
reached the ears of Logan, as he gathered  
with the rest of the company, around Wil-  
son and the pale, trembling girls he had so  
heroically saved. Fair lips asked the ques-  
tion. One maiden had spoken to another,  
and in a louder voice than she had intend-  
ed.

"Not Edward Wilson," said Logan, as  
he stepped forward and grasped the hand  
of him he had so wronged and insulted.

"Not Edward Wilson! He is the noblest  
and the bravest!"

Wilson made no reply. He was  
for some moments too much excited  
and exhausted to speak. At last he said:  
"I only did what was right. May I  
ever have courage for that while I live."

Afterwards he remarked, when alone  
with Logan: "It required a far greater  
exercise of courage to forbear when you  
provoked and insulted me, in the presence  
of those who expected retaliation, than it  
did to risk my life at the milldam."

There is a moral lesson in that few can  
appreciate. And it will usually be found  
that the morally brave man is quickest to  
lose the sense of personal danger when  
others are in peril.

T. S. A.

## Marriage of the Princess Royal of England.

We are authentically advised that the  
Princess Royal of England, now in the six-  
teenth year of her age, is betrothed to  
Prince Frederick of Prussia, a young gen-  
tleman some nine years her senior, and  
that they will be married probably in the  
course of the current year.

It is only a few months since the intend-  
ed bridegroom visited England, where it  
would seem he received a warm favor in  
the person of the Princess Royal, and what  
was more to the purpose, perhaps in the  
eyes of her royal parents. The papers of  
that day reported how he was conducted to  
the palace of Prince Albert; how he was  
received in the most gracious manner by  
the Queen; and how he was treated there  
for some days as a most favored guest.

A general impression was created at the time  
that the visit was not an ordinary one of  
ceremony, and that the idea soon got hold  
of the public mind that the Princess came as  
a visitor to the Princess Royal, or rather as  
a betrothed daughter, and the matter  
ended at that time by the departure of the  
Prince from Balmoral. It is now known  
that the royal family of England and  
Prussia were warmly disposed to the ex-  
ecution of their project until more pacific views be-  
came ascendant; and the renewal of this  
subject at the present moment affords de-  
cided proof that, in the opinion of both fam-  
ilies, the accomplishment of peace is cer-  
tain, and the contemplated alliance may  
have exerted no considerable influence in  
securing the consent of England to the ad-  
mission of representatives from the Court of  
Prussia to the Paris Conference.

## Appalling Accident in Cork.

Accidents occurred in Dublin state that  
one of the most lamentable occurrences  
which has happened for many years took  
place at the early hour on Monday morning,  
March 21st, in the city of Cork.

It appears that a large number of per-  
sons assembled in a room on the second  
floor of a miserable house in Penrose square,  
when of a sudden, and without any warn-  
ing, with all its living weight, fell  
with a crash, carrying away the lower floor,  
and its occupants with it, and burying all  
including those on the ground floor, in one  
mass of writhing and shrieking human be-  
ings, with dead and dying in awful propor-  
tion to the whole.

For the next two hours, from a quarter  
to one o'clock to near three o'clock, in the  
morning the scene baffled all attempts at  
description. At two o'clock the dead were  
removed to the Bridewell and the North  
Infirmary, to which latter place several  
wounded were also carefully borne by the  
young men of the neighborhood. The  
number of dead up to three o'clock in the  
afternoon of yesterday was 18, and of  
wounded 16—in all 34. There were six  
bodies lying in the door, and



TUESDAY APRIL 29, 1856.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
FRANKLIN PIERCE,  
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
BENJ. FITZPATRICK,  
OF ALABAMA.

SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF A DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Democratic and Anti-Slavery  
Electoral Ticket.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE,  
WM. L. YANNEY, OF MONTGOMERY,  
LEROY P. WALKER, OF MADISON.

FOR THE DISTRICT,  
1. A. B. MEEK, OF MOBILE.  
2. JAMES L. PUGH, OF BARBOUR.  
3. EDWARD J. BACON, OF CHAMBERS.  
4. JOHN G. BARR, OF TUSCALOOSA.  
5. JOHN D. RATHIER, OF MOBILE.  
6. BENJ. C. YANCEY, OF CHEROKEE.  
7. J. L. M. CURRY, OF TALLADEGA.

We are authorized to announce the Hon. Thomas A. Walker, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Judge of the 5th Judicial Circuit.

To the Voters of the 5th Judicial Circuit of the State of Alabama.

I take this method of announcing myself a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court at the approaching election.

Should I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your suffrages, I shall discharge impartially the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

Respectfully,  
S. D. HALE.

We are authorized to announce James Meharg, as a candidate for Judge of Probate, for Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Jesse U. Bryan, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Tax Assessor of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce G. B. Douthett, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Circuit Clerk for Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Matthew Alexander, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton Co., at the next election.

We are authorized to announce Gen. M. P. Henderson, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County. Election first Monday in August next.

We are authorized to announce Wm. J. Borden, Esq., as a candidate for Superintendent of Public Schools of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce J. E. Martin, as a candidate for Superintendent of Public Schools of Benton County.

Don't Forget our proposition to receive subscription dues, at two dollars per year up to the close of the ensuing circuit court, and to receive new subscribers at two dollars payable by the end of the year.

Melancholy and Distressing Casualty.—In St. Clair County, a short time since, we have been informed, Mrs. Woolley, widow of the late Judge Woolley of that county, fell in the fire and was burned to death, while suffering from an attack of emphysema, to which she had been subject at long intervals for years; sometimes the attacks being a year apart. She had been carefully guarded by her children, especially an older son, who had on the fatal morning ventured to go a short distance to a log rolling; first taking the precaution to have but little fire and cautioning his mother to sit on the side where she would fall from it, if attacked, as she always felt one way. But his caution was not heeded. She was supposed to have been dead for some time when discovered and taken from the fire. The distress and anguish of her son was such as almost to result in insanity.

The Concert.—Agreeable to previous notice, a Concert of vocal and instrumental music was given on Wednesday and Thursday nights last, by the young Ladies of Jacksonville, assisted by Professor Watts of Talladega, and Mr. & Mrs. Cobb, of St. Clair. We are too much pressed for room this morning to enter into a particular description of the various performances; and if we had room, we do not feel competent to award a due meed of praise to the managers and performers. The music was fine and the support superb, and both gave entire satisfaction to the patrons of the Concert. The proceeds, about \$300, will be appropriated to the building of a new Presbyterian Church in this place.

Well Done Selma.—At a meeting of the citizens of Selma last week over fifty thousand dollars cash was raised for the purpose of continuing the laying down of the track on the Selma and Tenn. River Railroad. This it is believed will insure its completion to this side of the Coosa.

The liberal and public spirited citizens of that thriving city are a fair way to prove the truth of the proverb, that "there is nothing so scatterer and yet increase;" and we sincerely hope and believe that in the future they will reap a bountiful harvest of prosperity from their liberal sowing. Once the Rail Road crosses the river, we believe that its business will far exceed any calculation yet made.

Election of Circuit Judge.—We have not heretofore specially alluded to the fact that Judge Walker is compelled to be absent, in the discharge of his duties, in a distant part of the State, and consequently that there is more obligation resting upon his friends to see that justice is done him, than if he were present. We do not now allude to the fact under the supposition or belief that any advantage would be taken of him by Mr. Hale or his friends, but in order that all, or as many as possible may know, that his absence is in obedience to the imperative requirements of the law, and not the result of indifference on his part.

We are authorized by Mr. Parsons to state

Our Circuit Court has been in session since yesterday week, Hon. John E. Moore, presiding. Several important cases have been decided, and the business of the court transacted with as much dispatch as consistent with the public interest. Judge Moore, we believe, here and elsewhere, has given general satisfaction, unless it be to that class, who in their impatience, lose sight of every thing except clearing the docket; overlooking in him eminent legal ability, and that very important qualification for patient and laborious investigation, so indispensably necessary in most cases, for the strict and impartial administration of justice, properly tempered with mercy.

In order to get as much as possible of the election returns in our next paper, it will not be issued until Tuesday evening instead of Tuesday morning as usual. Our subscribers, therefore, to whom our paper is usually forwarded by Tuesday morning's mails, need not apply until Wednesday.

STAMPAID SUNK.—The steamer Cuba, coming up the Alabama river, last week, ran upon what was supposed to be the wreck of the steamer Empire, and shortly after sunk in 30 feet water, near Tate's Shoals. Eight or ten lives are said to have been lost; among the number a widow lady and four children, who had removed from Merriweather county Ga. two years ago to Texas, where she lost her husband, and was making her way back.

We have been informed that Wm. Brown, Sheriff of Marion Co. Texas, a relative of A. Brown, Esq. Sheriff of this County, was waylaid and shot dead, a short time since, by a man he was trying to arrest. The murderer was soon after arrested and lodged in jail.

GRAND JURY.—We invite the attention of the public to the report of the Grand Jury, published in another column.

We are much gratified at the honorable mention of our County Officers; and to see it stated, that upon an examination of the offices of the Judge of Probate, Sheriff, Circuit Clerk and Treasurer, that the books of all these officers are neatly and correctly kept; and that no fees have been charged by either of them, other than those allowed by law.

Kansas Speech.—Not having been previously notified of the hour, we were prevented by pressing business engagements from hearing Gen. Earle's speech in the Court-house yesterday evening in favor of emigration to Kansas. Upon enquiry however, of those who did hear, we were informed that he made a very eloquent and stirring appeal—a decided improvement all his previous efforts, which was enthusiastically received by the large crowd in attendance. Gen. Earle, we have no doubt, has succeeded in awakening a more earnest zeal in this than any of his previous efforts. Persons who could not possibly go themselves, were so deeply enlisted as to inquire how much they ought to give to assist others, who could & would go. After he had spoken about three fourths of an hour, he gave way to a previously appointed meeting of the American party. His remarks will be resumed and concluded this evening. We expect to refer to the subject more at length in our next.

Murderers Acquitted.—We published some months since, an account of the horrible murder of Justus Matthews, at New Haven, Conn. by a set of fanatics called Wakemans. The chief actors in this murder were Samuel Sly, widow Wakeman, and Thankful Hersey, who were tried on the 17th inst. at New Haven, and acquitted on the ground of insanity.

By this decision it is evident that any member of this denomination may commit murder with impunity. A healthy country that for the growth of Abolitionism, where insane denominations are tolerated, and then virtually licensed to commit the most foul and cold-blooded murder.

We invite the attention of all who are interested in the establishment of new mills, to the advertisement of Mr. J. A. Aderhold. Mr. Aderhold is one of the most experienced, careful, and correct millers in this or any other country. The flour manufactured by him is of superior quality; and the establishment of his mills will be a great advantage and convenience to the neighborhood for a number of miles round.

For the Republican.

A WORD TO DEMOCRATS.

It is useless to disguise the fact, that the enemies of Judge Thomas A. Walker are doing every thing they can to defeat his election.

We agree with those who say that politics ought not to have any thing to do with the election of our Judges. Yet how are we to help it, when our political enemies force it upon us?

The Know-nothings in this county, and especially in this town, are hard at work against Judge Walker. The great G. and A. night, has rode all about the country, and stirred up prejudices, personal and political, against Judge Walker, and avows his determination to have him beaten if possible.

Judge Walker is now holding court in Mobile, and will be until the election is over. He is at his post, in the faithful discharge of his duty, and has left his election in the hands of his friends. He is a good a faithful Democrat, and as good a faithful Judge as there is in the State of Alabama. He has ever been a honorable man in private life. And it is very unfair, to say the least of it, in his opponents to take advantage of his absence to stir up little, personal prejudices, and to ground of qualifications? That is no, fellow Democrats, the whole opposition grows out of the spite of Know-nothingism. It is not only a war on Judge Walker, but a war on democracy. Then when you go to the polls don't forget Tom Walker—one of the closest law students, one of the best Judges—and one of the Democrats in the State.

OLD GUARD.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

Benton County, Circuit Court, Spring Term A. D. 1856.

The Grand Jury of said County, Report that the Jail of said County needs some repairs, which they are advised are now under contract to be made at an early day, and that when such repairs are completed, said Jail will be sufficient for the safe keeping, accommodation and health of the prisoners, and that the manner in which said Jail is kept shows a degree of care and attention to the cleanliness, health, and comfort of its inmates on the part of the keeper, thereof deserving of especial commendation.

They have also examined the Bonds of the County Officers and report them all correct and sufficient—except the Bond of Jonathan G. Privitt, Constable, which the Grand Jury think insufficient.

They find the County Treasury in a sound and healthy condition, the accounts of the Treasurer kept in a neat intelligible and business like manner, and each item thereof sustained by proper vouchers and that their was on the 19th April 1856, a balance of Cash in the Treasury of One thousand four hundred forty-five 44-100 dollars, and they deem it a matter due to the public interest, to notice with special commendation and praise, the zeal and fidelity, with which the present Treasurer E. L. Woodward Esq. has conducted the financial operations of the County since he came into office.

They have also examined the offices of the Judge of Probate, Clerk of the Circuit Court, and Sheriff of said County, and find the Books of each, neatly and correctly kept, and that no fees have been charged by either of said officers, other than those are allowed by law.

The Grand Jury desire in this form to give expression to the feelings of hearty approbation with which they have observed the patient and untiring zeal and energy, with which the Hon. John E. Moore has discharged the arduous and responsible duties devolved on him as the presiding Judge of this Court.

And before concluding this report they beg the Hon. Geo. S. Walden Esq. solicitor, to accept their warmest acknowledgments for the efficient aid and assistance rendered them in their investigation, and that they feel constrained to say that in their intercourse with him they have found him a gentlemanly, upright, impartial, faithful and able officer, this April 26, 1856.

H. H. ALLEN, Foreman.  
J. N. WILLES,  
GEO. W. BLACKBURN,  
LARKIN COKER,  
JOHN DEARMAN,  
WALTER TOWERY,  
CALVIN WATSON,  
SMITH LIPSCOMB,  
J. A. ADERHOLD,  
JOHN BROCK,  
JOEL H. FARMER,  
WM. M. RICHIEY,  
WM. L. WHITLOCK.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Additional by the Africa.

The Conference.—The peace conference it is said, will remain in session until the 1st inst.

An imperial manifesto published at St. Petersburg on the 1st inst., says that the rights of the Christians have been secured, and the objects of the war has been attained.

The Crimea.—The health of the French army in the Crimea was improving. The army would return to France in bodies of 50,000 each. Their return will probably occupy until next October.

Black Sea.—Special arrangements had been made to prevent a collision between the Russian and Turkish fleets in the Black Sea.

Russia.—A letter from Cronstadt, says a squadron of five steamers had been ordered to be prepared by May. It is believed that they are intended to convey the Czar and one of his brothers on a visit to France.

Spain.—The Spanish Government had conferred the order of the Golden Fleece on the newly born French Prince.

Italy.—Parma Modena and Tuscany were in alarming state of fermentation.

England.—The British Baltic squadron had been recalled.

Sardinia.—Vessels were about sailing from Genoa to bring the Sardinian troops home.

Austria.—The Austrian army had been reduced 30,000 men.

Turkey.—A new line of frontier had been agreed upon for Bessarabia.

AGUSTIA, April 22.

COTTON.—The demand is not very active—market rather quiet. The sales made are at full and improving rates. Good Middling 10 1/2 to 11; Middling Fair 11 1/2.

CHARLESTON, April 22.

COTTON.—The market is rather quiet to-day, but firm. Sales 1100 bales at 9 1/2 to 11 1/2.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

New York, April 23.—The steamship Arago has arrived from Havre, via Cows bringing four days later news. The political news is unimportant. Austria is raising difficulties in the conference about the evacuation of the principalities.

THREE DAYS LATER!

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

New York, April 23.—The steamer Arabia has arrived at Halifax, bringing three days later news from Europe.

Liverpool Market.

LIVERPOOL, April 12.—COTTON.—The market is active, with a speculative demand, and prices have advanced 1/16d. Sales since the departure of the last steamer 70,000 bales.

Private letters, written on the day the steamer sailed, and telegraphed from Halifax, report that the cotton market has advanced 1/4d.

Miscellaneous.

The Plenipotentiaries were about leaving Paris.

Mr Buchanan was a passenger in the Arabia.

The blockade of the Russian ports had been raised, the merchantmen admitted.

A large reduction in the French army was anticipated.

CHARLESTON, April 24.

COTTON.—The market previous to the accounts by the steamer, was quiet and firm, but prices since are somewhat unsettled. The sales of the day amount to 900 bales at 9 1/2 to 11 1/2.

Execution of a Murderer.

A SCENE UNDER THE GALLOWS.

John Fitzgald, who deliberately murdered his own father, his mother and brother, some months ago, was hung at Auburn, New York, on Saturday last during a snow storm. The Auburn American says he passed the previous night, in profound slumber, and on Saturday morning dressed himself with scrupulous care. For a time before leaving his cell he laughed heartily at the crowd on the outside who were exposed to the storm. The American further says:

"One said to him, 'John, if the Governor should come in now and commute your sentence to imprisonment for life, would you like it?' 'No sir,' he replied, 'I would step right out and pull hemp in preference. I had rather be hung than go to prison for life.'"

A doctor present asked him if he had any objections to giving up his body to be dissected? He replied—"No sir, 'No sir! You would look pretty cutting my body!"

It was announced to him that a clergyman wished to see him. He replied—"That's all right, he'll get my fist—I don't want him."

An earnest appeal was made to him to forgive his brother. He replied—"That he had kind words only for those who had been kind to him since he had been in prison." He utterly refused to forgive his brother!

Said he—"Go ahead! You can kill me—that's all you can do! Can't you arrange the hanging so that I can touch it off myself? I want to die; I'm tired of jail life any way."

The Sheriff entered the hall, and said that the prisoner requested that not a word should be uttered after he should be brought in, and that the execution should proceed in silence. Prior to this he knelt in prayer with the Rev. Mr. Ives, manifested much emotion, and shed tears. Still he would not forgive his brother, nor acknowledge the terrible atrocity of his crime.

The prisoner entered the corridor arrayed in a gown of white, which covered him from head to foot. He had on a pair of gaiters boots. He was placed under the noose amid profound silence. He was apparently cool, firm, and bore himself bravely at that dreadful moment. While a deputy was adjusting a rope about his neck, he took umbrage at something that was done, and exclaimed: "Gentlemen! I don't torture me; hang me if you want to!" And then he added, to some one near him, "I'm a pretty hard boy."

He turned to Mr. Morgan and asked if children could be administered to him. The reply of course was in the negative. He never spoke again. The white cap was drawn over his head. The rope was put around his neck. The victim was ready for the execution. The spectators stood breathless. His arms were pinioned, and his wrists tied together. He stood firm and unmoved. He did not quail, even at that awful moment. We noticed that his thumbs twitched a little and that he twirled his thumbs some, but there was no exclamation, no prayer, no sob, no cry.

At precisely six minutes past three o'clock the rope was cut, and Fitzgerald was twirled with a violent jerk, about three feet from the floor. The hoist must have broken his neck. He struggled very little. A few convulsive movements about his chest were alone visible. In less than six minutes the physicians declared him dead, and after hanging the required time he was cut down, and his body given over to the charge of his friends.

The heartless recklessness of the prisoner was preserved almost until the very last moment, and his firmness never deserted him. During the morning he danced and sang in his cell, and no one would have dreamed that he knew he was within a few hours of eternity.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES.—From the communications in another column of this paper, the reader will obtain an account of several important discoveries of Lieber, State Geologist—one in the neighborhood of Hill's Old Iron Works, and others about five miles from Yorkville, near the Wright's Ferry road.

Should further examinations result in accordance with Mr. Lieber's confident expectations, the advantages to accrue from this discovery are great beyond estimate; and if we are to judge anything from the very rich specimens which Mr. Lieber has had the kindness to leave with us, the promise is truly flattering.

A lease has already been made of the nearest Yorkville; and we are pleased to learn that arrangements will ultimately be effected for a thorough and satisfactory test of their value.

Mr. Lieber is now engaged in the work of a complete Geological, Mineralogical and Agricultural survey of our District; and as the result of his labors are very important, both in a practical and a scientific point of view, we trust that our citizens in the several neighborhoods he may visit, will be prompt to afford him every possible facility.

As Mr. Lieber has kindly consented to communicate to us information of his progress through the District, our readers may expect again to hear of him.

Yorkville Enquirer.

CHILDREN.—The smallest are nearest God—as the smallest planets are nearest the sun.

Rejoice now in your play, blooming children, you age will bend beneath infirmities, and gray hairs; and in the melancholy day, the days of infancy will be remembered. The western sky may indeed show down the aurora, and the eastern glow may be reflected in the west; but the clouds will come darker and no second sun arising in life. Oh, rejoice, then children in the rose color of the morning of life that glides by like painted flowers fluttering to meet the sun.

Were I only for a time almighty and powerful for myself and spend it under the mildest sun. A world I would have nothing but lovely little children, and I would never suffer these little things to grow up but only to play eternally. I would be weary of heaven, or his gold on pinions dropped, I would send him to dwell awhile in my happy infant world, and no angel so long as he saw their innocence, could lose his own.

We copy from the Coosa River Argus, published at Centre, Cherokee County, Ala. the following notice of the recent term of the Circuit Court of that County, and the sayings and doings of that period. The notice contains a well deserved compliment of the "legal ability, patience and proper dignity," of the Hon. John E. Moore, the presiding judge.

"The session of our Circuit Court is still progressing, Hon. John E. Moore on the bench, who presides with much legal ability, patience and proper dignity. He does not hurry business through in haste, but with an impartial regard for the interests of all parties litigant, dispenses justice with sufficient despatch. Some very intricate points of law have arisen before his Honor during the session, for instance those made by the talented legal gentlemen concerned in the case of Barclay & Henderson versus the Coosa River Steamboat Co., to all of which his Honor seemed to be readily competent for the emergency. In private and social life too, he bears a reputation by no means inferior to that which distinguishes him on the bench.

Several speeches have been made this week. Judge Porter took occasion to explain his position in regard to the political questions of the day, and we were pleased to hear him rendering up fealty to the Democratic cause. That party being now the only truly constitutional and national one in the country, he avowed his determination to adhere to and co-operate with it, and signified his willingness upon some occasion affording more time, to vindicate the course of himself and fellow Whigs who have repudiated the Know Nothing heresy. Judge Porter's talents will be an acceptable acquisition to the good cause.

Gen Earle also delivered an address in regard to Kansas. We did not hear the whole of his address, but the portion which we had an opportunity of listening to was replete with appeals to the Southern people to fly to the rescue of their cherished institutions in that territory. Gen. Earle has taken the correct position, and his exertions in behalf of Kansas and the South are laudable and praiseworthy. We did not learn whether he succeeded in enlisting any emigrants to accompany him, but the people cannot be too soon aroused to the fact that a little delay may be profitable of the most disastrous results to the future interests of the slave States.

Col. Cain also made a few humorous remarks in reply to some strictures upon the part of Maj. Cooper.

On Tuesday, Maj. Cooper made an interesting speech in relation to Kansas, and the necessity of Southern emigration to that territory. He can do "some good" by devoting his talents to a subject, and we trust that he may not allow his active mind in future to be clouded with former sophistries, but that he will persevere in the glorious cause which he has now espoused and which calls so loudly for efficient aid.

Signing the Treaty of Peace.

At two o'clock on the afternoon of Sunday March 30, (as the London Gazette Extraordinary of Monday informs) the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, of Austria, of France, of Prussia, of Russia, of Sardinia, and of Turkey affixed their signatures to the treaty which puts an end to this war, and which, while definitely settling the Eastern question, establishes the tranquility of Europe on solid and durable basis. The exchange of the ratifications (adds the Gazette) will take place at Paris in four weeks, or sooner, if possible; until that time the stipulations of the treaty cannot be made public. In the meantime the Paris Monitor of Monday publishes the official announcement of the signature of the treaty of peace. The Monitor adds that the Plenipotentiaries of the Congress met at noon on Sunday, in uniform, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to sign the treaty. Immediately after signing, all the Plenipotentiaries proceeded in a body to the Tuilleries, where they had the honor of being received by the Emperor.

At two o'clock a salvo of 101 guns announced the conclusion of peace to the population of Paris. In the evening the whole city was spontaneously illuminated in the most brilliant manner.

The following are some particulars relative to the important act of signing the treaty of peace.

The draft of the general treaty of peace drawn up by the Comite de Redaction having, in the sitting of Saturday, obtained the sanction of the Congress, the Plenipotentiaries of the contracting powers met the next day, as already stated, to proceed to the formal act of affixing their signatures to the document. M. Feuillee de Conches, chief of the protocol departments in the ministry of foreign affairs, had caused seven copies of the treaty, written on parchment, to be prepared, and placed on the table of the conferences, in such a manner that each copy was put before the plenipotentiaries of the government by which it is to be ratified. After the text of the seven copies had been carefully compared, the plenipotentiaries proceeded to affix their signatures to the end of the treaty.

Count Walewski, as president of the congress, signed first, and the other plenipotentiaries in the alphabetical order of their respective countries. It was informed by electric telegraph that the treaty of peace was signed, and his Majesty sent back word to the members of the congress that he would be ready to receive them after they had concluded their task. But although the mere act of affixing their signatures occupied the plenipotentiaries but a very brief portion of time, yet the whole of the formality of signing lasted nearly two hours as the plenipotentiaries, in addition to their signature at the bottom of each protocol, had to affix their initials to each of the several minor signatures being, it is said, 38.

The plenipotentiaries of each contracting power signed first the copy reserved for their Government, and then the other plenipotentiaries signed in alphabetical order.

phabetical order. In this manner, each contracting power figuring at the head of the signatures of the copy which is to ratify, all difficulty as to etiquette or precedence were set aside. To each signature was immediately attached the private seal of each plenipotentiary. Immediately after the close of the sitting, all the plenipotentiaries went together to the Tuilleries, where they had the honor of being received by the Emperor.

Cabinet couriers were sent off in the evening to London, Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Turin, and Constantinople, in order to submit the treaty to the ratification of their respective courts.

The plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Paris, in signing the treaty of peace, made use of a silver gilt inkstand specially ordered for the occasion. The inkstand is decorated in the style of the first empire, and cost not less than 11,000.

Non-official accounts state that the important event caused general satisfaction, but that it had been so fully anticipated as to leave little room for any outburst of enthusiastic joy. In England the government seems to have been somewhat perplexed how to combine a prompt and authoritative announcement of the intelligence with English respect for the day; but, after a protracted interview between Marshall Viscount Harcourt, the commander-in-chief, and Lord Palmerston, the minister of war, it was decided that the news should be proclaimed, both at St. James Park and at the Tower, by the firing of 101 guns. In order, however, that Divine service might not be interrupted in the metropolitan churches, the firing did not take place till ten o'clock at night. A large number of persons assembled in the park, and as the boom of the guns burst upon the stillness of the Sabbath night, the crowd gave vent to its joy in repeated cheers. The bells of the several metropolitan churches rang merrily upon after midnight. On Monday morning, peace was proclaimed by the Lord Mayor of London, both at the Mansion House and at the Royal Exchange. The ceremony attracted an immense concourse of persons, who testified their joy by cheering and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs.

The news of the treaty having been signed was received at Berlin, Turin, Alexandria, and Genoa, with great joy.

PAPER FROM THE BARK OF COTTON.

From the Savannah Republican April 8.

We called attention some months ago to specimens of hemp made from the bark stripped from cotton stalks, and left at our office for public inspection.

We now learn from the New York Day Book, that specimens of the bark have been exhibited to paper manufacturers at the North, which is found to be of a fibrous character, and is considered to be well adapted for the manufacture of good paper. The best period for preparing this cotton hemp will be as soon as practicable after picking of cotton has been finished. The plants should then be pulled up and dew-rotted like hemp or flax, and afterwards broken up and the bark separated from the wood of the stalk. The specimens of cleaned bark exhibited to experienced paper makers, was considered equal to good rags worth 6 cents per lb. or about \$120 per ton, and was pronounced the best substitute for rags of any raw vegetable material known to the trade.

The practice with the planters, hitherto, has been after the cotton is gathered to collect the plants into heaps before preparing the ground for another crop, and burn them, so that the hemp which will be a clear gain, and add so much additional to the yield of their cotton fields.

The importance of an abundant and cheap material as a substitute for rags from which good cheap paper can be made, may be judged of from the fact that the United States, consume as much as France and England combined.

There is no element in the progress of civilization more important than cheap paper. With a plentiful supply of cheaper paper, newspapers published at lower prices, and correspondence conducted at less cost. For some years the consumption of paper has been gaining upon the supply of rags, and fears have been felt that the advance in their cost would ultimately be seriously felt in every department of literature, so that should the discovery of cotton hemp realize the anticipations of paper makers it will not only prove valuable to the South but also to the civilized world.

The magnitude of the paper business may be conceived when we take into consideration that there are 750 paper mills in the United States, employing 3,000 engines, and which produce annually at 10 cents per lb. \$27,000,000 worth of paper. To manufacture this amount of paper requires 405,000,000 lbs. of rags, 14 lb. of rags being necessary to produce 1 lb. of paper. The value of the rags at the average of 4 cents per lb. amounts to \$16,000,000, to which if the cost of making them into paper, including 17 cent to each lb. of paper in labor, with wastage, chemicals, &c., be added, would swell the cost to \$23,700,000 to produce \$27,000,000 of paper, leaving net profits on the total manufacture of \$3,300,000. For the year ending the 30th June, 1855, we imported 40,013,516 lbs. of foreign rags from 26 different countries. Of this amount 2,000,000 lbs. were supplied by Austria 4,000,000, Egypt 2,466,928, Turkey 2,468,928, England 2,591,178. The total value of the 40,013,516 lbs. imported was \$1,225,150. The manufacture of paper has outstripped the supply of materials, and rope cuttings, waste and other articles have been resorted to, but the supplies of all have been insufficient to meet the demand, and prices have been steadily on the advance. It is possible that the cotton fields of the South may furnish an inexhaustible supply of hemp, so that hereafter we will reach the great desideratum in modern civilization, an abundant and cheap supply of paper.

Indian depredations continue to be perpetrated in Texas.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore



THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF  
THE AGE IS  
**AYER's CATHARTIC PILLS.**  
They don't *help* them  
plaints, but they *cure*  
them.

One Box has cured  
Dyspepsia.  
Three Boxes have cured  
the worst cases of  
Scorfula.

Two Boxes have Cured Erysipelas.  
One Box always cures the Jaundice.  
Three Boxes are sure to clean the  
system from Boils—often less than one  
does it.

Two Boxes have completely cured the

Small doses seldom fail to cure the Piles.  
One dose cures the headache arising from a foul stomach.  
Strong doses often repeated expel every-worm from the body.  
They should be given to children, who are always more or less afflicted with this scourge.

As a gentle physic they have no equal.

One Box cures derangement of the Liver.

Half a Box cures a Cold.

They purify the blood, and thus strike at the foundation of every disease.

As a Dinner Pill there is not their equal in the world.

They are purely vegetable, and can do no harm, but do accomplish an unaccountable amount of good.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER.—Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine through this section.

FOR SALE BY

HENDRICK & NISBIT	Jacksonville
R. M. DICKSON	Alexandria.
W. H. HART	

J. B. HENRI & SONS  
COWAN & MCCLUNEY  
April 8, 1856. 4mo.

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**FRESH ARRIVAL  
OF NEW AND CHEAP  
GOODS.**  
**A. R. SMITH,**  
Is now, and will for sometime be receiv-  
ing and opening, an extensive and well  
assorted stock of Staple and Fancy  
*Spring and Summer*  
**GOODS**  
Suitable to the season and embracing al-

most every article usually called for in this  
place, consisting in part of splendid  
and Fashionable

**MUSLIN, BER-AGES,**  
And every variety of  
**LADIES DRESS GOODS.**  
Also a good Stock of  
Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,  
**Hardware & Cutlery, &c.**  
All of which is offered on the most reason-  
able TERMS for Cash, or to punctual  
dealers on the usual time.

April 1, 1856—*tr*

**\$30,000!**  
**Improved Havana Plan**  
**LOTTERY.**  
By Authority of the State of Va.

THE SOUTHERN MILITARY ACADEMY  
**LOTTERY,**  
was the first Lottery in the United States  
that had drawings on the *Hiberna Plan*,  
and the large amount of Prizes paid by this  
Lottery makes it the favorite in spite of all  
competition.

FOR MAY, CLASS C—NEW SERIES,  
WILL BE DRAWN, IN THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY,  
ALABAMA, MAY 1ST 1856, WHEN  
PRIZES AMOUNTING TO  
**\$30,000 DOLLARS.**  
Will be Distributed according to the  
following beautiful Scheme, adopted at  
the express desire of many patrons, who  
prefer a few, large prizes to a large number of small ones.

...chances at large Prizes, to  
 many chances at insignificant sums.

### 13 CAPITAL PRIZES!

BEAUTIFUL MAY-DAY PRESENT.

1	Prizes of	\$5,000 is	\$5,000
1	"	2,500 is	2,500
1	"	1,500 is	1,500
1	"	1,000 is	1,000
1	"	1,000 is	1,000
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1	"	500 is	500
20	"	200 is	4,000

25	"	100	is	1,500
122	"	50	are	1,250.
		20	are	3,050

**APPROXIMATION PRIZES.**

4	App'n Prizes of \$200	are	\$800	
4	"	100	are	400
4	"	80	are	320
8	"	45	are	360
22	"	10	are	320

Tickets \$10—Halves and quarters in proportion.

Prizes in this Lottery are paid thirty days after the drawing, in bills of the specie-paying Banks, without deduction—only one presentation of the Tickets drawing the Prizes.

Bills of solvent Banks taken at par.—All communications strictly confidential.

S. SWAN, Agt<sup>t</sup> and Manager,  
 Montgomery, Ala

**Special Administrator's Sale.**  
BY virtue of an Order of the Probate Court of Benton County, Alabama, made on the 4th day of April, A. D. 1886, I will, as the Special Administrator of the estate of L. B. Eaves, dec. proceed to sell, on the premises at the residence of decedent's brother,  
**ON FRIDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1886,**  
All the Personal Property belonging to said estate, consisting of the following property, to-wit:







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